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THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE BURIAL QUESTION IN THE LORDS.

Although Mr. Osborne Morgan cannot this session carry his Burial Law Amendment Bill even through the House of Commons—from sheer lack of time to overcome the factious resistance which it has to encounter—the session will not, so far as this question is concerned, have been wholly lost. For even the strongest opponents of the bill now admit that it aims at removing a real grievance, and in both Houses of Parliament measures have been brought in for the purpose of removing it in a less decisive way than that insisted on by Nonconformists.

The proceedings in the House of Lords, in connection with the bill of Earl Beauchamp, might, indeed, be considered to be of a remarkable character, if it had not happened that their lordships have in past years approached some other ecclesiastical questions in the same furtive fashion; as though to show that, while unwilling, at present, to advance as far as is required, they yet feel too uneasy to continue to occupy their ancient position.

Even the Marquis of Salisbury admits that the question is one of "serious difficulty," because while, on the one hand, there is "a profound objection" on the part of Episcopalians to any other service in churchyards than that of the Church of England, yet "Dissenters are really suffering under an existing grievance; for in some parts of the country they are not allowed to bury in the churchyard with their own service, nor is there any other place provided where they can so inter." And the Bishop of Winchester feels that "it is of the greatest importance that provision should be made to meet the reasonable requests of Dissenters without violating the principle of an Established Church." Well! it is something to have extorted from such personages such acknowledgments as these—acknowledgments of which we should have heard nothing but for the indications that their lordships are likely to have to face the question in the shape of a bill which, as yet, they evidently cannot make up their minds to pass.

Unfortunately, however, the intelligence of their lordships is, in this case, not equal to their good feeling; for they appear to be in ignorance of the nature of the grievance which they express their readiness to redress. Thus the usually well-informed Bishop Wilberforce avowed that "if he were a conscientious Dissenter, and disapproved of the burial service of the Church of England, he should feel it to be a hard thing to be obliged to have read over his child's body a service which he utterly disapproved of, and which was repugnant to his feelings." Even the *Times* has similarly missed the mark; asserting that, while the burial service deeply commends itself to the great majority of Englishmen, others have "a conscientious repugnance" to it, and it thinks it a great step to have secured the admission that "Dissenters have a claim in nature, and in justice, to some relief from the inconvenience which presses on them."

Lord Beauchamp's bill, as originally brought in, was based on this same absurd notion that what Nonconformists want is, in their case, simply the abolition of the Church of England burial service; and, to increase the absurdity, it provided that "any parishioner not entitled to burial" according to the rites of the Church—and at whose interment, therefore, the clergyman may already legally refuse to officiate—"may be interred in the churchyard in the parish without the Church's burial service," on due notice being given. That was one mode of meeting the "serious difficulty," and the other of the two principal clauses of the bill authorised the Home Secretary to order Poor Law Guardians "to provide one or more suitable burial-grounds for the burial therein of persons with rites and ceremonies other than those of the Church of England;" if three ratepayers within the Poor Law Union should request that functionary to do so. Even those who concurred in the object of its author could scarcely support so crude a measure; which was, therefore, read a second time only that it might be hammered into shape by means of a select committee. Either from inability to deal with the question, or from a consciousness that their labour would be thrown away, the committee has spent very little time on the bill, and has done nothing to give it the least chance of becoming law. The principal clause of the amended bill now enacts that where a deceased person has, before his death, expressed in writing his desire not to be buried according to the rites of the Church, or where a similar desire is expressed by those who have charge of the funeral of a deceased person, the clergyman shall not be bound to attend, and the body "shall be entitled to a decent and solemn interment in the churchyard; but *no service of any kind whatever* shall be used, read, or performed at such interment within the churchyard, *or the precincts thereof*." The rest of the bill simply facilitates the gift, or sale, of land for Dissenting burial places, and even these are distinctly prohibited within a hundred yards of the church, without the consent of the incumbent!

That is the point which the Lords have reached, in their anxiety to allay irritation, and to show liberality of feeling towards Nonconformists. That is to say, whereas all unbaptized persons must—if the clergy act in accordance with the law of their Church—be buried in the parochial churchyard without any kind of service, the Peers offer, as a boon, to *baptized* persons the right to be buried in the same manner! This, according to Earl Beauchamp, "will remedy any hardship which at present exist"; though he qualifies that statement—in reply to the natural inquiry of the Primate whether this would conciliate Nonconformists—by expressing his belief that it "will satisfy the reasonable portion of the Dissenters, and those who have no ulterior designs in raising this question." So, though their lordships generally evidently think that the bill will be useless, they will pass it, with the vague belief that it is better to do something than nothing, and that, instead of waiting for the question to be thrust upon them, "they should at once lay down a policy which they thought just, both to Churchmen and Dissenters."

We agree with the Archbishop of York, that such legislation as this, if it does not satisfy those on whose behalf it is proposed, is "at best only a piece of amusement"; but we submit that it is amusement of a somewhat hazardous kind. For men who make demands on the Legislature prefer that those demands should be refused, than that they themselves should be mocked by a pretended compliance with them. If the House of Lords does not yet choose to comply with the wishes of Nonconformists, it should, at least, take some pains to understand what those wishes are. It will have to do so ultimately, as it has done before, again and again. As it is, the members of the Upper House, as Lord Granville says, "almost to a man belonging to the Church of England," display a degree of ignorance, in regard to Dissenters and their claims, which absolutely incapacitates them for much of the legislation which the constitution has assigned to them.

We hope that in another session Nonconformists will speak loud enough to let their voices reach the chamber in which their lordships sit, and will not leave even earls and bishops in ignorance of the fact, that what they wish is, not to be able to bury their dead in silence, but to have their own services, and to avail themselves of the assistance of their own ministers, in the common burial-place of the parish. One peer at least, and he—strange to say—a clergyman, not only already understands this, but is prepared—with some limitation—to concede what is demanded. For, in the committee on the Bill, Lord Dynevor, with a courage which did him honour, boldly told their lordships that he—

> Objected to Dissenters being precluded from celebrating any burial service in the churchyard, on the ground that this would be an unfair stigma. There were thousands of good and devout Nonconformist ministers who were capable of performing a service reverently and properly, and though the permission to do this would be liable to abuse, it was no more than was the case with every good thing. As a clergyman, he had felt it a sacrifice to allow Dissenters to celebrate a burial service in the churchyard, but he had felt that it was a sacrifice which he ought to make, and having conceded Dissenters the right of burial, their lordships should go a little further, and allow them, under proper safeguards, such as restricting the service to hymns, a portion of Scripture, and prayer, to celebrate a burial service.

It seems to be forgotten, both by noble lords and by members of the House of Commons, who are in imagination scandalised by the scenes which will be enacted in our churchyards if the clerical monoply ceases, that the Irish Burial Act of 1868 (31 & 32 Vic., c. 103) enacted that in the case of any one not being a member of the Church, "it shall be lawful for the priest, or minister, of the religious denomination to which such person shall have belonged at the time of his, or her, death, and he is hereby empowered, to attend such burial, and to read such prayers, or perform such burial service in such churchyard, or graveyard, as is usual and customary at burials of persons belonging to such religious denominations." No one has attempted to show that this law worked badly in Ireland, even before disestablish-

ment had taken place, and, if so, why should not a substantially similar measure pass for England?

That is a question which will next year have to be pressed more urgently than it has been pressed, either last session or this. We have disposed of University Tests, and shall now have our hands free to deal with a disability of a different kind. And we shall have to deal with it in much the same manner as with other disabilities now happily removed. Who Lord Beauchamp's "reasonable" Dissenters are we do not know; but he will find that the mass of Dissenters will ultimately compel Parliament to concede what he and his fellow-peers cannot now think of granting. His little bill is a sign that they scent what is coming, but that they are neither wise enough, nor strong enough, to avert it.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

MR. COWPER-TEMPLE has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill into the House of Commons, to amend the Act of Uniformity so as to allow Nonconformist ministers to "lecture"—that is the phrase used—in Church pulpits. The notice was rather unexpected, and we think we can say that it has been given without any consultation with those who are usually considered to represent Nonconformist interests in the House of Commons. Without discussing it at large now, we may suggest two or three thoughts concerning it. It is assumed by the few journals that have written upon it that this is a remarkably liberal motion and a great concession to Nonconformists. Then, how is it that Nonconformists have never taken action in this direction? How is it that the motion proceeds from a gentleman whose thick-and-thin attachment to the Established Church and strong defence of its legal privileges are so very notorious? The hand looks like the hand of Esau, but it will scarcely bear investigation. No! This is a motion made, not in the interests of religious equality, but in the interests of the Establishment. It is intended for the purpose of staving off the inevitable end. Apart from that, it is everyway a mistake. There may be one or two Nonconformist members and leaders who would be glad to support it, but the majority of them, we imagine, will vote against it. What the High-Church members will do can be pretty well imagined. The measure has no chance of success, and our contemporaries, the *Church Herald* and the *Morning Post*, who have been too suddenly alarmed, and say that the "Church's breath has been taken away" by it, may recover themselves. There is no danger in it to them.

The clean passage of the second reading of Mr. McLaren's Church-rates (Scotland) Abolition Bill last Wednesday, by a vote of 121 to 76, enables us to see to the end of this question. It is monstrous, of course, that after Church-rates have been abolished in England and Ireland they should be maintained in Scotland, and for such a Church as the Scottish Establishment. It is scarcely possible to realise a greater caricature of an Establishment than that presented in the northern Presbyterian country. Mr. McLaren referred to one district where there are twenty-five Church edifices, supported by rates, and the ministers receiving tithes, while the total number of attendants at the whole of the churches was only 418, and that in a population of 66,000! In another district the attendance is only five per cent., and so on. The Lord Advocate was to have taken this subject in hand, but time has gone too fast for him. He will deal, however, next year, not only with the Church-rate, but with the condition of the Scottish Church. We do not know what his proposals will be, or whether we shall be able to accept them. Possibly we shall not, but the House and the Government having accepted the principle of abolition, we shall have little difficulty in dealing with details. But what has been done and what has been promised alarms our contemporary the *Standard*, who thus writes:—

> The Highland Church is to be sacrificed next year. How many years after that will the Welsh Church survive? And when these more vulnerable forts of the two Establishments are broken into, how long will the main body remain standing? When the principle is once broken in upon, we may be sure that the outward embodiments of the principle will soon disappear. It is for Churchmen of all sides in general politics to determine whether this consummation shall be reached. They have it in their power now, by showing a firm front, to crush this agitation completely, only they must not be led away by the argument that there is no analogy between the Scotch Church in the Highlands and the Church of England. They listened to that argument in the case of the Church of Ireland, and see what has come of it. Their consent to the destruction of the Irish Establishment has not diverted attention from England, it has rather inflamed the eagerness of the assailants. Churchmen will again be told that the Highland Church is a caricature and scandal on Establishments, and that to sacrifice it will strengthen rather than weaken the principle of Church Establishments. So they were told in the case of the Irish Church, and were deceived. All we can say is, if they suffer themselves to be deceived a second time they deserve the fate that assuredly awaits them.

Another Parliamentary matter. The Table of Lessons Bill has passed through its very last stages, and the Prayer-book has had another Parliamentary warrant affixed to it. We admire the righteous candour of Canon Trevor in regard to this point. While a good many Churchmen—Convocation men—are trying to make themselves believe they are all better in this way than they seem to be, the Canon writes a letter to the *Guardian* on the "State Prayer-book." He recalls the circumstances under which the book has been altered, and says:—"It follows that the new Prayer-book enacted by this bill is the exclusive production of the State." As for Convocation, it still "abides by the book which the bill prohibits to be printed." The Canon adds:—

> No body, lay or clerical, has been allowed a chance of discussing it; it is the one plank out of the shipwreck on which the Ritual Commission hope to swim ashore, and they know it to be too weak to bear the imposition of another finger. Convocation has been designedly passed by, and the Lower House of Canterbury is responsible for the miscarriage. It fares better than it deserves in being denied the honour for which it sacrificed its trust; for the bill, if passed in its present state, will be a disgrace to the statute-book, and the Church is well out of a recorded complicity. Are we now for the first time to have an Act of Parliament Prayer-book in England? The Church Prayer-book is suppressed, and its name is transferred to a book which the Church has never seen. It is a bill to affirm *the thing which is not*, and will, doubtless, be followed by others of a similar nature. I thank Mr. Gladstone for the seven years' respite allowed to those who, like myself, mean to stand or fall with the Church. Our tenure is perhaps as good as any one's else; for the Revolution now commenced may do a good deal in seven years.

These are strong words, but the Canon is wrong in saying that this is the first time that we have had an Act of Parliament Prayer-book in England.

The Dublin University Tests are to be dealt with, and nearly all parties—the University authorities included—are in favour of their abolition. Seldom has an ecclesiastical bill been introduced into the House of Commons under wider auspices. Professor Fawcett and Dr. Playfair, on the Liberal side, are joined by Mr. Plunket and Lord Crichton on the Tory side. Then the bill, of course, will pass without discussion? Not at all, indeed quite the contrary. The Roman Catholics suspect that it is intended to oust them from their chance of obtaining their denominational college. Should it pass, there will be no State favour to any sect in Ireland—no sectarian college or university of any kind receiving State support or State sanction. This is just what the Ultramontane party do *not* want. They would be willing to let Trinity College remain a Protestant Episcopalian institution if the Government would enable them to have a college of their own as well. They want, in this instance, to be "levelled up." Mr. Heron was their mouthpiece last week, and was no doubt serious when he demanded 40,000*l.* and a State charter for a Catholic University. He will not get these, and the discussion has shown that the Government would receive but the smallest support if they should introduce any such scheme. Only fourteen members followed Mr. Heron into the lobby. The Catholics of Ireland will have to be satisfied with religious equality whether they like it or not.

A curious compliment—if it be a compliment—is paid to Nonconformists by the *Record*. Our contemporary calls attention to the fact that, in the debate and division on Professor Huxley's motion in the London School Board last Wednesday, the Church members voted against, and the Nonconformist members voted for it. Supposing it to be so, what does this mean?—or does it mean anything? This is the *Record's* explanation:—

> To what are we to impute this curious diversity of view! It may, perhaps, be in part attributable to a tendency very perceptible among Dissenters, and against which they need, in our opinion, to be upon their guard. To say the least, the ministry of the denominations has not been in the past a learned ministry. There have been many illustrious exceptions, but the general accuracy of the assertion will not probably be called into question. Within the last few years, however, immense progress has been made in supplying the want, and we have no doubt that, could the great chapels of the metropolis be compared with the principal churches, as much scholarship, learning, and ability would be found to exist in the pulpits of the one as in the pulpits of the other. But with this revived taste there has not unnaturally arisen a tendency to over-value the practical utility of it. A much larger liberty of quotation, much more frequent classical reference, more of philosophical disquisition, will be found in the Nonconformist pulpit than in the pulpit of the Church of England. A clergy to whom learning is a familiar heirloom are content to keep it out of sight, and use it as a foundation to give solidity and accuracy to their pulpit exercise.

The admission in this paragraph as to the attainments in learning of Dissenters is candid, and it is very possible that the criticism by which it is followed may be quite true. Our own feeling, however, is, that men of sound learning do not parade their attainments, and that, in this respect, there is no difference between the Churchman and the Dissenter. It is the half-learned man who wants to convince others that he is more learned than he is.

The education question is not to be allowed to sleep. What is being done in Birmingham all of us know. We have had forwarded to us another contribution towards the solution of the present difficulty from a taxpayer and ratepayer of that town, entitled, "National Education and Individual Conscience." The problem discussed is how to establish a sure and efficient system of national education compatibly with the rights of conscience. The writer would prefer that a religious culture should be blended with the secular, and thinks it is a calamity that this cannot be the case. As it is, he accepts the position as concerns secular instruction, but no further. He maintains that the present act violates the conscience of the child, of the parent, of the teacher, of the ratepayer, and of the various sects and churches. We would quote many passages from this clever tract, but can only quote one:—

> Some of the other sects, as the Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and occasionally, I think, the Baptists and Independents, feel no such scruples about denominationalism in our schools as utterly to reject public money for their support. It is surprising that they don't. But it is the Church of England which, with a characteristic assumption and shamelessness, most grievously offends in this matter. There is no satisfying that body of men. Feeling the fullest freedom to take and spend whatever money they could get from Parliament, they have filled the country with their day-schools, for which they draw very ample succour from Downing-street; they have greedily availed themselves to the utmost limits the complaisant Mr. Forster allowed of establishing and initiating and extending day-schools before the end of the year so as to secure the fullest pecuniary advantage for these; and having obtained far more than the lion's share of the public taxes, they have the face to try if they can't obtain the same proportion of the public rates! There are, the wise man tells us, some things which are never satisfied. The horse-leech hath two daughters, crying, "Give, give." And our horse-leech Church would, if allowed, suck the body politic of both taxes and rates.

A series of exceedingly able letters upon the same subject, from the pen of Mr. Samuel S. Mander, of Wolverhampton, is now in course of publication in the *Midland Counties Express*. The whole question is reviewed, in these letters, with great clearness, and with singular logical power. Mr. Mander's description of the pretty certain results of the Education Act is not given in too strong language, although the language is strong. He thinks it will "have a tendency to bring the education of the youth of this country to a much greater degree than at present under the direct influence of the Churches of England and Rome." It will give an immense impetus to the denominational system; and that almost exclusively in connection with two Churches which will make ecclesiastical capital out of it at the public expense. It will, therefore, be a powerful instrument against Liberals and Dissenters, but Mr. Mander thinks that this will not all be realised "without such a struggle of parties, religious and political, as this country has rarely witnessed." We think so too; and, furthermore, we also think that in the end the Sectarians will be the principal losers.

A paragraph has been going the round of some papers for a week or two past, entitled, "Decline of Dissent." It is based on the fact that in the old Wesleyan body, the New Connexion Methodists, and the Primitive Methodists, there has been, during the last year, a decline in the registered numbers of the bodies meeting in class. The fact is, no doubt, an important one, and deserving discussion in the three denominations specified. But is it "decline of Dissent"? The greatest decline has taken place in the old body, who protest against being called Dissenters. And besides, it appears that the attendance at public worship in these bodies is advancing; it is the "class members" only who are diminishing. Possibly the Wesleyans are not so fond of class-membership as they were. But, after all, and at the worst, do these three bodies represent or embrace all Dissent? We might as well talk of the decline of the Church because the Evangelicals only have gone behind.

Shall we never hear the last of the "Seven Bishops"? There was another reference to them at the recent dinner to the bishops at the Mansion House, when the Lord Mayor, who is not supposed to know

much of history, remarked that the Episcopal Church had always had a strong hold upon the respect of the country from the time when the Seven Bishops were the champions of our national liberties in 1688. Well, all honour to the men; but there were twenty-six bishops at that time. What became of the nineteen? Only seven amongst so many, and that is the Episcopacy taking part against tyranny!

The Seven Bishops did their duty, and we judge that the present Bishop of London is determined to do his. He has replied to the letter of Canons Gregory and Liddon, and the reply leaves us in no doubt that if the Ritualists upon whom the recent Purchas decision may bear should continue, their practices, he will, as far as he may be enabled, put the law in force. There is discretion; but, says the bishop—"To what extent the law will secure the Bishop in the exercise of such discretion I am not competent to say. But there must be some limit, and when the alleged offence is patent, avowed, and even paraded, and the law which it violates is distinct and notorious, the bishop who should refuse to take cognisance of such offence when duly called upon, would shift from the offender to himself the responsibilities, the consequences, and (as Scripture seems to some of us to teach) the sin of disobedience." We quite agree with what follows:—

Only let me add that if any such proceedings should unhappily be rendered necessary, and any serious consequences should result, the responsibility, which is very grave, must in common justice rest on those who deliberately—however much, as they deem—conscientiously—violate the law, not by those who are bound by the office which they hold and by their duty to Church and State alike to maintain it.

DEAN STANLEY AND THE *CONTEMPORARY REVIEW*.

There is an article in the *Contemporary Review* for the present month, from the pen of Mr. Peter Bayne, on "Dean Stanley's Question," which is worth more than the ordinary notice which can be given to the contents of our periodicals. Dean Stanley, it is well known, is the most prominent advocate of the Comprehension Theory; that is to say, instead of disestablishment he invites all men, and Dissenters especially, to make the "Church national, useful, and Christian." Mr. Bayne has replied to this invitation in a very effective manner.

Mr. Bayne commences by answering Dean Stanley's question as to what is disestablishment. The Dean has said that the Commune of Paris has afforded "the only instance in which a complete separation of Church and State on a large scale has taken place on the Continent." This is soon disposed of. The writer then proceeds to describe the aim of the disestablishment party, with which our readers will be pretty familiar. The relation of sacred to secular matters is next reviewed. We scarcely know, however, what Mr. Bayne means by the following sentences:—

If ever there was a sham in this world, it is the government of the Church of England by the House of Commons. And whatever may be said by High Churchmen of the contamination of sacred things by contact with secular, I for one hold that secular things are very seriously contaminated by such contact as this with sacred. How can the idea of political duty become powerful in an Assembly which drowsily permits itself to trifle with what, constitutionally, is a most important department of its work? Is it good to envelope our legislators in an atmosphere of humbug? Is it good that a member of Parliament, honestly attempting to answer the question, what is his duty as one of the select few whom the millions of the United Kingdom have chosen to govern them, should be involved in confusion and bewilderment by finding himself called upon to govern the Church. One recognised, tolerated, eminently respectable sham does incalculable evil in a body politic. It gilds falsity in all departments. Such a sham is the pretence of Parliament to govern the Church of England. And surely it is too soon to have forgotten the lesson of the Franco-German war, that ruin may come crashing in upon a State in which political names and professions do not correspond to facts.

The fact is the very reverse of this. The Government of the Church of England by the House of Commons is a hard reality. Dissenters know it and the Church feels it. The next paragraph, however, on the social influence of the Establishment, is admirable:—

Under the gifted hand of Sir Roundell Palmer, painting an inch thick, the association of spiritual duties with secular in the Parliament of England may seem to gird the brows of the State with an aureole of sanctity; but accurate observation shows that while, for all purposes of good, this association is impotent, it is by no means uninfluential for purposes of evil. It expressly interferes with the development of that passion of patriotic loyalty which is the vital heat of States. It interferes with the unity and pureness of patriotic devotion in the representative of the people by requiring his political services for a particular ecclesiastical institution, and obscuring his perception that he is, or ought to be, the servant of the whole body of Englishmen. Hundreds of our legislators conceive that their duty in Parliament consists in what they call defending the Church, not in promoting the interests of Englishmen. In other words, they put a single institution into the place which the country as a whole should occupy. A smaller number of members have their devotion to England perplexed and distorted by devotion to the interests of Dissent. The Englishman, as distinguished both from Churchman and Dissenter—the country, as distinguished from any section in the country—evokes no enthusiasm. A false principle of division is thus introduced, which, like a gaping crack down a palace-front, runs through the whole political framework of England. One who enters England after having lived many years in a society where men are not divided into Churchmen and Dissenters, is vividly conscious of this evil. He perceives that one form of Protestant Christianity is ostentatiously preferred and petted by the State, and that the bribe of a certain degree of social distinction is held out to him as an inducement to become a State-Church Episcopalian. There are minds which the keen instinct of justice, rising up against this arrangement, stings to a firmness of opposition to the State-Church that might otherwise have never been thought of. A man of quick spiritual sensibilities, though regarding all forms of Christianity with impartial respect, will be apt to decide in favour of that form of religion from which he is warned by a penalty, and to suspect that which is selected for invidious honour. At lowest he will feel that a principle of favouritism perverts the candour and justice of his country's regard for him, and that he is treated as an alien rather than as a child.

After reviewing several other points the Comprehension argument is dealt with, and dealt with very effectively. We quote the closing remarks on this head:—

My answer, therefore, to Dean Stanley's ultimate argument in support of the State-Church is this—that what he deems the pre-eminent recommendation of the Establishment is its poisonous and unpardonable sin. It promotes—it, more than any other of our institutions—that looseness of thought and speech, that lack of the courage which ought to accompany principle, that shuffling content with respectable compromise and plausible falsity, that tolerance of "the amiable fallacy and the glistening and softly spoken lie," which constitute the subtlest malady affecting social morals in England.

It is not the dissolution of all connection between Church and State which I would deferentially but earnestly advocate. It is the reconstitution of the union on a new and broader basis, in harmony with the conditions of the time. Is there no real union unless it is formal and statutory? Is there no union of friendship, of mutual understanding, of co-operation? "It is an *extension*," as was once said, "of the alliance between Church and State that is required, an extension wide enough to embrace every form in which man's reverence for God embodies itself in our country." I think I am not void of enthusiasm for the Episcopal Church of England. Her Protestant sisters have much to learn from her. But what gift, what grace, would she lose by becoming free? Is it to the State that she owes what is vital in her religion and spiritual in her piety, what is elevating in her influence and august in her associations? The very reverse is the fact. The Free Churches are ready not only to hail her as a sister, but to allow her, among equals, a place of distinguished honour. Their representative men have promised to rejoice in her pre-eminence, and to view her prosperity as their own. At the same time I shall say that, considering the state of deplorable and scandalous turmoil in which the Establishment has been for at least a dozen years, and that every evil thence resulting to the nation, as such, would at once vanish if the Church were free and self-supporting, it is the duty of Englishmen to shake off their indifference and to agitate urgently and indefatigably for disestablishment.

We thank Mr. Bayne for his very fresh contributions to this subject.

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN'S HOLIDAY THOUGHTS ON THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

[The following is the first of two papers with which we have been favoured by a clergyman of the Established Church, who sends us his name in confidence, and who desires by this means to show that there are English clergymen who feel at one on this question with their brethren connected with other denominations.]

I.

It is Dean Stanley, I think, who in one of his many published writings has thrown out a thought pregnant with deep meaning, when he remarks how different might have been the history of the Christian Church had its earlier course fallen under the influence not of a Constantine, but of such a one as the Emperor Aurelius. It does not fall within the scope of my purpose, nor is it in any way necessary for the argument which I am about to institute, to enter on the disputed question of the worth and tendency of Aurelius's writings which have come down to us. The thought which Dean Stanley's remark (if my memory does not serve me false in attributing the remark to him) suggests is this—that God's work on earth is marred and blotched by the human agencies through which it passes, and that many a holy influence of Christianity has been infinitely lessened, if not lost, by the shape and form which it has been made to assume in the hands of those who have handled it unwisely. This, of course, is but one part and portion of the great, mysterious fact, the permission of evil in a world which has come forth from the hands of an all-pure and Almighty Maker. Christianity, Guizot says, came into the world more as an idea than a system. Properly understood, there is important truth in the words of the great Frenchman. The Christian idea, as set forth above all in the life and words of our Divine Redeemer, has had to make its path, to fight its way, to struggle upwards through the lusts and passions of men. The free growth of the rising plant has been often retarded, often pushed aside, often stunted, and this not only by the presence of noxious weeds directly and immediately antagonistic to its growth, but because the hands that have tended have themselves misunderstood the work which they had to do. I believe this to be the case with regard to the one special point of the establishment of Christian Churches by legal enactments, and their union with the State.

I am not one of those who think that law-established Christian Churches are institutions suited to certain ages of a nation's life, to be thrown off when the nation passes into a more advanced state of manhood; that Charlemagne's dealings with the Saxons in the matter of religion, or the wholesale baptisms which we read of in the early history of our own island, under kingly influence, were suited to the times when they took place. I am firmly persuaded that all such ideas are nothing less but real perversions of the truth. That these and other like things have been overruled to produce much good, I might allow, but the mistake in all such statements of argument as these consists in a subtle, hidden application of the old logical "*post hoc, propter hoc*" fallacy. The good which has seemed to result to the world from these deeds has sprung from the innate force of Christianity, which has asserted itself in spite of the faults and errors and sins of men. The errors, the faults, the sins, have not produced the good: the good belongs to the gift of Christianity, a gift mighty enough to assert its power in spite and in the teeth of evil surroundings; and that good would have been a thousand times greater and holier in its influence, a thousand times more rapid in communicating itself, had it not been for those very outward circumstances in which man wrapped it, and to which circumstances many blindly attribute the success, which not only does not belong to them, but which they in fact marred and retard.

Returning to the question of the legal establishment of Christian churches, my averment is this: that Christianity, as our Divine Master left it to us, was not intended to have direct connection with political governments; that the State, so far as we can gather from the writings of the New Testament, was not, according to the primitive conception of Christianity, intended to blend itself with the Christian Church, nor the Christian Church to throw itself for support and influence on the secular arm. Christianity came into the world as a purely spiritual influence, to do its work only by spiritual means. The necessary outward means of action, human agency, buildings for worship, an appointed separate ministry, money—these and other like things Christianity must have, because she is in the world; but she uses them only as our Blessed Lord Himself would have used them, and did use some of them, so far, that is, as they are absolutely necessary in dealing with men, and in her delivery of her message to them.

But here it may be objected that I have surrendered my principle, and that so I have let the enemy within the enclosure of my walls. The Christian Church, then, is not a purely spiritual body, she does and must make use of human aid. I maintain that I have not surrendered my principle in the least. I have only carefully marked out the true bounds of my thoughts, that thus being on firm and sure ground I may the better hold my own. The Christian Church, I answer, is a purely spiritual body, and she only so far uses these outward human agencies, as they are absolutely necessary, and no further. She never forgets, or should never forget, that her work is essentially a spiritual work, and therefore she dreads and arms herself against—or should do so—any encroachment of the civil power upon the management of her work, and against any step which might lead herself into unlawful communion in spiritual matters with the political governments of the world. "My kingdom is not of this world." "Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?" But was not the Christian Church meant to Christianise nations and governments? Yes, certainly, but not by the agency of State Churches. She Christianises nations by casting her leaven into the whole lump. Nations become Christian in their action, Christian in their conduct, Christian in their thoughts, because the leaven has spread from heart to heart. The conversion of in-

dividuals makes the nation Christian—Governments become Christian, are actuated by Christian motives, because those who form them are Christians. Beyond this, I maintain the State has nought to do with the Church. Beyond this, to go back to my old point, there is no mark in the New Testament of union betwixt Church and State. Of course, when the books of the New Testament were written, such union was simply impossible, the State being heathen; but there is nothing in the New Testament pointing in the direction of State establishments in the future: on the contrary, the tenor of the New Testament writings points irresistibly the other way. And this may be asserted without reference to High Church, or Low Church, or Broad Church, or Baptist, or Congregational, or Wesleyan platforms of doctrine—without reference to any particular form of Church government. These are questions important and serious without doubt, but totally distinct from the question of establishments.

THE PURCHAS JUDGMENT.

The Bishop of London has written the following letter to Canon Gregory in consequence of the published letter addressed to him by Canons Gregory and Liddon:—

Fulham Palace, S.W., June 28.

My dear Canon,—I regret, though I have neither the right nor the wish to complain, that the letter addressed to me by yourself and Canon Liddon reached me for the first time in print, and after its publication. I was therefore unable to correct a misapprehension, which, if it did not occasion your letter, has at least considerably influenced its tenour.

Referring to my printed letter to the Rev. R. T. West, you write—"Your lordship is surprised that your clergy should express a hope that the bishops will abstain from acting on the recent judgment." "Whence," you ask, "have the bishops this option of acting or not acting upon it?" If you will have the goodness to read again the sentence in my letter preceding that from which you quote you will see, I think, that in completing my question you should have added "if offences against it are duly brought before them." My endeavour was to explain what is, in my opinion, the position of a bishop in his "magisterial" capacity with reference to offences against the laws ecclesiastical. It is not his duty to seek them out. It is not his duty ordinarily (though he has the power) *meri motu* to commence proceedings. But it is his duty, as it is of any other magistrate, to take cognisance of them if duly brought before him. It was because I understood the remonstrants to express a "trust" that the bishops would abstain from acting on the late decision, even if offences against it were brought before them by presentment or other due form, that I read the expression with surprise, and asked, "Whence have the bishops this option?"

I cannot, therefore, admit that I have "assumed an option of not acting, under certain circumstances, upon the acknowledged law of the Church and realm." As far as rubrics are clear, either in themselves or as judicially interpreted, and are therefore capable of being enforced—which is not the case if I am rightly advised with one or two of those which you enumerate* —so far they all stand on the same level; and if acts of intentional violation of any of them are formally presented to the bishop, he is equally bound to require their observance. But it is obvious that the probability of such coercive action being called for in the case of rubrics which have, unhappily perhaps, fallen partially into desuetude, is very small in comparison with the case of rubrics which have been the subject of hot controversy and costly litigation; and it was the high probability that in such instances the intervention of the bishop's court would be invoked which induced me to explain to those of my clergy who might possibly be affected, the duty of the bishop under such circumstances, and to entreat them to save me and themselves from a painful and perhaps perilous necessity.

I am aware that, under the Clergy Discipline Act, the Bishop may decline to issue a commission of inquiry into the grounds of any charge of offence against the laws ecclesiastical. To this power you, I presume, refer when you entreat me "to stay the arm of persecution by exercising the legal option which the law secures to me." This is a discretion wisely, as I conceive, given to the bishop to enable him to stay frivolous and vexatious suits, to prevent the raising in his court of questions which cannot with propriety and expediency be tried there, and, perhaps, to deal privately with cases in which, in his judgment, the scandal can be more effectually prevented, and the offence more effectually corrected by such treatment. To what extent the law will secure the bishop in the exercise of such discretion, I am not competent to say. But there must be some limit, and when the alleged offence is patent, avowed, and even paraded, and the law which it violates is distinct and notorious, the bishop who should refuse to take cognisance of such offence when duly called upon, would shift from the offender to himself the responsibilities, the consequences, and (as Scripture seems to some of us to teach) the sin of disobedience.

It is not my present purpose to reply to your letter, which I have read with gratitude for its kindly tone towards myself, with admiration of its eloquence, with deep sorrow for the resolution to which you have been led, and not without surprise at some of the considerations which have led you to it. My object now is only to explain my duty with reference to the request with which you conclude your letter.

A purpose to continue a practice declared illegal, however grave the scandal which it may and must cause, when avowed by clergymen of high position and character, and however painfully disappointing to a bishop who naturally looks to his Chapter for co-operation and support, is not an offence against the laws ecclesiastical. It may—God grant it!—never be carried out. But if it is, and if I am duly called upon by the authorities of the Cathedral to which we belong to take cognisance of the offence, I shall be bound to do so, under the provisions of the Clergy Discipline Act. But I must decline the responsibility of proceeding, even if it is competent to me to do so, under the Act of 1 Elizabeth, cap. 2 (to which I understand you to refer) with its exorbitant and compulsory penalties.

Only let me add that if any such proceedings should unhappily be rendered necessary, and any serious consequences should result, the responsibility, which is very grave, must in common justice rest on those who deliberately—however much as they deem conscientiously—violate the law, not on those who are bound by the office which they hold and by their duty to Church and State alike to maintain it.—I am, my dear Canon, yours truly, J. London.

* "Credence Tables," on which much stress seems to be laid, have been pronounced not illegal—"nothing can be less objectionable"—but not a necessary adjunct to a Communion Table. The use of them could not be enforced.

DR. DOLLINGER AND THE HOLY SEE.

The *Eastern Budget* says that demonstrations of sympathy and approval elicited in all parts of the Catholic world by Dr. Döllinger's protest against the doctrine of infallibility have so alarmed the Holy See that it has made overtures to him with a view to counteracting the opposition which is everywhere manifesting itself against the Papal pretensions:—

An Austrian bishop, Monsignor Fessler, Secretary of the Council, was first entrusted with this difficult task. He represented to Dr. Döllinger that the Council is not yet closed, and that it would therefore be possible to agree in prumulgating a new definition of Papal infallibility. This definition might be made, either by the Pope or by the Council, a matter of theological doctrine instead of a dogma, and would thus lose its dogmatic importance. Bishop Fessler added that such a settlement of the question would be accepted by the great majority of the German and Hungarian opposition in the Council, and also by Cardinal Rauscher. The Bishop, therefore, proposed that Dr. Döllinger should, so long at least as the matter remains undecided, refrain from raising up a public opposition against the Church, the Council, and the Pope, and preserve the Church from a fatal schism. Dr. Döllinger positively refused to accept this proposal. A week after he received a visit from another Papal emissary, Canon Lammer, of Breslau. The canon, who had just returned from the jubilee festival, said that the Pope still spoke of Dr. Döllinger with the greatest sympathy, that he prayed for his return to the path of truth, and by no means despaired of his renouncing his errors. To this Dr Döllinger replied that he was grateful for the Pope's good-will, which, however, could extend to his body only, as his soul had been excommunicated. Upon this Dr. Lammer observed that the Holy Father still hopes to find a means of arriving at an arrangement, and that perhaps the best mode of achieving this object would be for Dr. Döllinger to put himself in communication with the Papal Nuncio. This suggestion, however, was as fruitless as the previous one. Dr. Döllinger said he had no communication to make to the Nuncio, and that if the latter wished to see him he would hear what he had to say as in the case of any other visitor.

At Vienna, Pesth, Munich, Berlin, Stuttgard, Cologne, Turin, and Florence, committees have been formed for organising active resistance to the Infallible Pope, and, if necessary, for establishing a Catholic Church which shall not be subject to the control of Rome. In the autumn, if not earlier, the Central Committee at Munich, which has the advantage of Döllinger's advice, will convene a general meeting and submit a plan of campaign.

Dr. J. A. Dorner, of Berlin, writing on Gallicanism and Infallibility, says that the "German Catholics long for a deliverance of the Church from Italian or Roman domination: the autocracy of the Italians must be restrained." Dr. Dorner says that the different Roman Catholic nations ought to be fairly represented in the College of Cardinals, and either successively or alternately in the person of the Pope. He is glad that the temporal power is gone. The "Catholic" sovereigns and rulers should in no wise interfere, unless to check the absolutism of the Papacy. "The Pope has recklessly broken the contact between the *imperium* and the *sacerdotium*; and he himself must bear the consequences."

Cardinal Rauscher's organ, the *Volksfreund*, accuses Prince Bismark of procuring from Cardinal Antonelli the reply unfavourable to the German Ultramontanes by unfair means. The Catholic organ uses very violent language against the German Chancellor, ascribing his anti-Catholicism to recent disappointments in that quarter, and threatens that his war against Catholicism will cost him all his laurels and successes of late years.

The Archbishop of Mayence, M. Von Ketteler, has published a letter from Cardinal Antonelli, contradicting the language imputed to him by Prince Bismark in his letter to Count Franckenberg, and stating he never uttered a word of blame against the German Ultramontanes. M. Von Ketteler protests against the Chancellor's misrepresentation. The Catholic party are about to issue a manifesto against the violent accusations of the Ministerial press.

A letter from Rome states that a few days before the entrance of Victor Emmanuel into Rome great pressure was put upon Pius IX. by the members of the Sacred College to induce him to leave. Father Jandal, General of the Dominicans, and Father Beckx, General of the Jesuits, lent all their aid to the object. But the Holy Father turned on them with his attribute of infallibility, and said, in reply to their arguments, "I am not inspired to depart!"

The *New Free Press* of Vienna publishes the alleged text of a letter from M. Thiers to the Pope, in which he assures His Holiness that, should he carry out his scheme of coming to France, he will there receive a splendid reception. M. Thiers, however, declares that France, like the other Powers, was compelled to accept the unity of Italy in the interests of peace and order, and he is apprehensive lest the prestige and the religious character of the Pope might be impaired by his leaving the Vatican. M. Thiers points out the difficulties that might arise between France and Italy should the Pope carry such a step into execution, and further states that His Holiness would in France be subject to the common law of the country, and could never obtain the exceptional position accorded to him by the Papal guarantee law passed by the Italian Parliament. In conclusion, M. Thiers expresses his readiness to act as mediator between the Pope and the Italian Government.

The *Church Herald* denounces the funeral of Mr. Grote in Westminster Abbey as a profanation of Christian burial.

Of the 369 collegiate institutes in the United States 18 are in New England, and 139 in the North-west, 60 are Methodist, 47 Roman Catholic, 28 Presbyterian, 19 Congregational, and 16 Episcopal.

The Rector of Whitby.—The Rev. W. Keane, rector of Whitby, has positively refused to sign the deed of nomination of the Rev. Arthur Pertwee, M.A. (a Ritualist), to the incumbency of St. Ninian's Chapel. The proprietors of the chapel have therefore requested him to resign.

The late Disestablishment Motion.—Resolutions cordially approving of Mr. Miall's recent motion, and thanking the hon. member for bringing it forward, have been recently adopted by the Norfolk and Norwich Association of Baptist Churches, the Midland Baptist Association, and the Congregational Association of Glamorganshire.

Reunion of Christendom.—From a report of the Holy Synod at St. Petersburg it appears that 122 members of the Anglican Church have asked for admission to the Greek Orthodox Church. A similar prayer is said to have issued from some Anglican bishops. The Synod has appointed a committee of some ecclesiastical dignitaries to examine into the prayer of the petitioners.

The Ritualists.—On Sunday morning the Rev. Richard Wilkins delivered himself of a sermon in the church of St. Michael, Swanmore, in which he stated as his belief that there would be twelve women to one man who would enter heaven. This, he stated, was a calculation of his own, and was based on sacramental confession! What will Bishop Wilberforce say to this?—*Hampshire Advertiser.*

Religious Statistics of Germany.—The following are the religious statistics of Germany:—Protestants, 24,253,018; of whom 20,473,000 belong to the old North German Confederation, 1,233,900 to Bavaria, 1,200,300 to Wurtemburg, 558,560 to Hesse, 472,258 to Baden. Catholics, 14,551,651; of whom 7,880,000 are in Prussia, 3,176,400 in Bavaria, 933,476 in Baden, 533,695 in Wurtemburg. Jews and others, 1,327,330.

Prosecution of the Vicar of Frome.—Application was made on Monday by Mr. A. J. Stephens, Q.C., to the Judicial Committee that the hearing of the matter "Sheppard *v.* Bennett" might take place during the present term. After hearing the application, Lord Justice James said the case could not be taken during the present sittings. A full board could not be formed, and arrangements could be made for the hearing at the next sittings in November.

The Irish Episcopal Church.—A meeting of the Representative Body of the disestablished Church was held on Friday, at which a letter read from Mr. J. G. V. Porter, of Belleisle, county of Fermanagh (whose name will be remembered in connection with an extraordinary occurrence some months ago), to the effect that he would, upon certain conditions, give 5000*l.*, in addition to 5000*l.* given by his father, the Rev. John Grey V. Porter, towards the endowment of a new bishopric for the diocese of Clogher. A letter was read from the Church Temporalities Commissioners offering to sell the glebe lands at twenty-one years' purchase, estimating the annual value as settled for commutation. The Representative Body accepted the offer.

Reform of Convocation.—A special meeting of the Council of the Association for the Promotion of the Reform of Convocation was held on Tuesday, in the Library of King's College; Lord Lyttelton, and afterwards Admiral Ryder, in the chair. Amongst the speakers were the Rev. Erskine Clarke, of Derby, Sir Antonio Brady, and the Rev. F. S. May, who expressed the strong feeling of the association that the laity have a right to an efficient representation in the councils of the English Church. The satisfaction of the association was recorded that Convocation had shown itself disposed to consider this great question; but at the same time it was observed that this was emphatically a question for the laity, who should assert their rights strongly and without delay. It was arranged that the next meeting should be held during the meeting of the Church Congress at Nottingham.

The Bishop of Manchester on the Conscience of the State.—The Bishop of Manchester preached on Sunday night in Westminster Abbey a vigorous sermon, directed against the doctrine that the State had no conscience. That idea, he declared, abolished public spirit, faith, and duty, and sprang from the greatest of heresies—was, indeed, practical atheism. Applying his subject to the questions of the day, his lordship pointed to the great ignorance which covered the land, and expressed his fear lest, when

the rates began to press, the scheme of education would no longer be carried out. Our tradesmen were dishonest, our labour ill paid, the position of our peasantry a painful one. What was being done by the nation to wipe off these blots? Internationally it was the same. The Treaty of Washington, because it would perhaps cost us money, was denounced as a humiliation. He considered it the very contrary: to confess wrong done in the resolve to do better for the future, was duty, not humiliation.

THE WAR OFFICE AND THE U.P.'S.—It is notorious that the heads at the War Office and in other Government offices are remarkable for their great ignorance of everything appertaining to religious matters outside of the great Episcopal Establishment. A proof of this has just been shown on a question affecting the United Presbyterians. That body has a most efficient minister at Aldershot, named the Rev. R. Campbell. The wiseacres at the War Office, acted upon, no doubt, by Presbyterian Established Church influences, could not see why all the Presbyterian soldiers should not be marched to the services of the Scottish Establishment's chaplain, and accordingly issue their ukase. In spite of all that could be done by the local parties, the military autocrats were obdurate, and it is only after the great influence of the body has been brought to bear from Scotland on Mr. Cardwell that principles of tolerance have been driven into the heads of the martinets, and that a satisfactory arrangement has been come to.—*English Independent.*

THE BISHOPS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor gave a dinner to the bishops at the Mansion House on the 4th. The Archbishop of Armagh, speaking for the archbishops and bishops, said that the Irish Church had now thrown itself entirely on its people. Its constitution was based on universal suffrage: every communicant in it was called upon to take part in rebuilding the Church, and the call had met with a very hearty response. They were not without great apprehension for the future; but still their real object was to maintain their Church in a state of efficiency, though it might not not be in wealth, and to make it acceptable to the community at large. The health of the Bishops and Clergy of the Diocese was acknowledged by the Bishop of London, who said that, throughout the whole Church there was no labour more difficult than that entrusted to the clergy of the metropolis. They desired the sympathy and aid of the inhabitants of the metropolis, in order that the reproach might be wiped away, that while wealth increased and all the arts and sciences were carried to an extent never dreamed of fifty years ago, we should still be surrounded by such an appalling mass of misery. Dr. Jobson (Wesleyan) responded for the Nonconformist ministers present, and the Earl of Harrowby and Mr. Cunliffe Brooks for the Houses of Parliament.

THE REFORM OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—The bill which Mr. Fawcett obtained leave to introduce on Tuesday last week abrogates all tests for any honour, emolument, or office within the University of Dublin. Tests for degrees were abolished in 1793. The bill distributes the powers now exercised by the Board of Trinity College between two new bodies. One—the Council of the University and College, consisting of the Provost and nine Senior Fellows of Frinity, four Junior Fellows, elected by the Junior Fellows, four Professors elected by the Professors, four Doctors or Masters elected by the Senate—has control over the whole course of studies in the University and College, all the lectures and examinations, and the appointment of professors. The second body, the Hebdomadal Board of the University and College, consists of the Provost, nine Senior Fellows, and five Junior Fellows to be elected by the Junior Fellows, and hold office, like the representative members of the Council, for three years. This second body attends to the discipline of the College, and manages all financial matters whether connected with the University or College. These bodies come into existence next October, should the bill become law by that time.

PRIZE ESSAYS ON THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—Mr. Henry W. Peek, M.P., has, as a means of meeting the efforts being made to sever the union between Church and State, determined to give prizes of 400*l.*, 200*l.*, and 100*l.* respectively for original treatises on the maintenance of the Church of England as an Established Church. The judges appointed by Mr. Peek to decide on the merit of the treatises are the Marquis of Salisbury, the Rev. Dr. Hessey, late of Merchant Taylors', and the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple. The following are the points which are to be taken up:—1. A clear explanation of the position which the Church of England has occupied in relation to the State both before and since the Reformation, especially the latter. 2. The views upon this subject which have from time to time been held, both in the Church and among Nonconformists. 3. The advantages which have resulted from the union of Church and State—(1) Religious; (2) Social; (3) Political. 4. If there have been any disadvantages, the way in which they have been counterbalanced. 5. A refutation of the most prominent arguments which have been advanced in recent discussions against the continuance of the union. 6. A sketch of the probable results of any severance of the union. This argument to be illustrated from the special habits of thought and feeling prevalent in England, and the actual experience of other countries.

THE HUNSLET LIBERAL ASSOCIATION AND MR. MIALL, M.P.—At the request of the members of the Hunslet Liberal Association, the secretary wrote to Mr. Miall, M.P., a few days ago, returning the hon. gentleman their warmest thanks for the consistent and independent action he has taken in the House of Commons in bringing forward his motion for the disestablishment and disendowment of the State Church, and expressing their high appreciation of the eloquent and earnest manner in which he advocated and defended the people's cause of religious liberty. Though the motion was rejected, they hoped that he would be stimulated to renewed effort in the cause of liberty of conscience and freedom from sectarianism. They also thanked, through Mr. Miall, all those gentlemen who so nobly supported him, and remarked that there appeared to be a large number of men in the House who agreed with them that principle was higher than policy. In acknowledging this communication Mr. Miall said:—"Writing on behalf of the Hunslet Liberal Association, you have kindly assured me of their warm recognition of such service as I was able to render the friends of religious equality by my motion on May 9th for the disestablishment of the Churches now established in Great Britain. May I beg of you to assure the members of the association of my high appreciation of the honour they have conferred upon me, and of the encouragement I have derived from the expression of their approval? So long as I have health and opportunity I feel myself bound to persevere in the course in which I have started."—*Leeds Mercury.*

DOUBLE COMPENSATION.—A curious case of clerical astuteness or of official laxity is brought to light by the Comptroller and Auditor-General in his report on the accounts of the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners. It may be remembered that among the other ecclesiastical subsidies the *Regium Donum* came to an end. Under the Act life annuities amounting to 20,000*l.* have been awarded as compensation to such of the Nonconforming clergy as could claim under its provisions, while upwards of 127,000*l.* has been paid to such of them as were willing to commute their annuities. In addition to this, compensation has been made to the Widow and Orphan Fund, Synod of Ulster, to the Presbyterian Widows' Fund Association, and to the trustees of the Secession Widows' Fund Association. Upon these grants the Comptroller and Auditor-General remarks that, as it does not appear that these associations had at any time received any grant directly or constructively from the *Regium Donum*, and that inasmuch as Parliament only contemplated the compensation of those persons and bodies who had been injured by the withdrawal of the Parliamentary grant, it would therefore seem that a double compensation had been made amounting to 11,450*l.* 12*s.* To the representations of the Auditor-General the commissioners turned a deaf ear, and declined to enter into any controversy on the subject of these payments, on the ground that by the seventh section of the Act they are constituted sole and final judges of the Act both as regards law and fact. If this construction of the clause be that intended by the Legislature, it seems that the subsequent section, by which the Auditor-General is ordered to audit and certify and report upon the accounts with reference to the provisions of the Act, is rendered nugatory. The simplest method of deciding this *vexata quæstio* would be to refer the whole report to the Public Accounts Committee, and to obtain from them an authoritative expression of the views of the House of Commons.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Religious and Denominational News.

The Rev. J. F. D. Maurice, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, has been appointed preacher at Her Majesty's Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

THE NEW WESLEYAN CHAPELS FOR LONDON.—Plans are being prepared for several new chapels in connection with the offer of Sir Francis Lycett to give 1,000*l.* each toward fifty new chapels in London, provided there be a further sum of 50,000*l.* contributed by the Methodists of the provinces. There seems to be good reason for believing that the whole of the fifty thousand pounds will be secured, and that fifty chapels will be built.

COLLEGE FOR MINISTERS' DAUGHTERS.—At the half-yearly meeting of the ministers, deacons, and elders of the Independent churches of the Bristol district, held in Brunswick Chapel, Bristol, on Wednesday, the 28th ult., the Rev. Joseph Morris in the chair, the following resolution was proposed by the Rev. Samuel Hebditch, and seconded by Christopher Godwin, Esq.:—"That this meeting, having heard the statement of the Rev. Wm. Guest on the proposed school for ministers' daughters, would express its cordial approval of the object, and would commend the scheme to the liberal support of the denomination as the only one practicable." Carried unanimously.

VICTORIA-PARK-ROAD.—On Friday morning the Bishop of London consecrated Christ Church, Victoria-park-road, South Hackney, the foundation-stone of which was laid in August last by Lord George Hamilton, M.P. It is situated at the corner of the Grove-road, Victoria-park-road, South Hackney. The church was built to meet the wants of a large and increasing population, consisting principally of artisans and labourers, and the new district, comprising a portion of Haggerston and Bethnal-green, contains between 7,000 and 8,000 inhabitants. In the edifice itself there is little attempt at ornamentation, it being composed of coloured brick with plain stone facings. It will afford sitting accommodation for about 700 persons; a very large proportion of the seats to be free and unappropriated.

PENTONVILLE.—On Thursday evening, the 22nd of June, Mr. Walter Baxendale, late of Hackney College, was publicly recognised as pastor of the church at Claremont Chapel, Pentonville. A large number of ministers were present, and the following took part in the services:—The Rev. J. Morlais Jones, Lewisham, read the Scripture and offered the introductory prayer; Professor Lyon Turner, M.A., Hackney College, read a paper on "The Nature of a Christian Church"; the Rev. J. C. Geikie, D.D., of Islington Chapel, asked the usual questions; Dr. Raleigh offered the recognition prayer; the Rev. George Martin, Lewisham, gave the charge to the pastor; and the Rev. Henry Allon the charge to the church.

ULLESTHORPE.—The Congregational chapel, Sunday-school, and manse at Ullesthorpe, Leicestershire, having recently undergone improvements and repairs, special services were held on Wednesday, the 28th ult. In the forenoon a sermon was preached by the Rev. Arthur Mursell, of London, the Rev. E. Storrow, of Rugby, conducting the preliminary part of the service. At the close of the sermon the Rev. John Aspinall, pastor, made a financial statement. He said that during the past four years much had been done by way of improving the chapel and school at a cost of considerably more than 200*l.*, which he thought a noble testimony to the voluntary principle; and that 100*l.* at least would be required to meet the expenses just incurred. During the afternoon and evening there was a bazaar for the sale of useful articles. The services of the day were successful, the proceeds altogether amounting to 124*l.*

KENNINGTON.—The fourteenth anniversary of the settlement of the pastor of Esher-street Church, Upper Kennington-lane, was celebrated by a tea and public meeting. Tea was served to a large party in the school-room. In the evening a public meeting was held in the chapel, presided over by James Pluker, Esq. A brief report was given of the work of the year by the pastor, and a more detailed statement was made by the deacon, Mr. Nicholls, who stated that the day and Sunday schools were flourishing, the various societies had been efficiently sustained, and many additions had been made to the church and congregation. 350*l.* had been expended on repairing and renovating the chapel, which would now bear comparing with any chapel in the neighbourhood. About 330*l.* had been subscribed, leaving a balance due to the treasurer of 20*l.* Brief addresses were given by the Revs. J. Foster, J. Thain Davidson, C. Keen, T. W. Tozer, and R. Berry.

SEATON AND BEER.—On Wednesday, July 5, the Rev. W. Phillips, of Looe, Cornwall, was recognised as pastor of the Congregational Church at Seaton and Beer, Devon. A public tea was provided by Mr. Gould, confectioner; after which a public meeting was held in the chapel. The Scriptures were read, and prayer was offered by the Rev. W. H. Edwards, Honiton. The Rev. T. R. Noble, of Tiverton, Secretary of the East Devon Association, at the request of the deacons stated the reasons of their inviting the Rev. W. Phillips to become their pastor. Mr. Phillips replied, stating his reasons for accepting the pastorate. The Rev. J. Ross, Colyton, offered the recognition prayer. The Rev. D. Hewitt, Exeter, addressed the church and congregation. The Rev. T. R. Noble delivered an address on the Christian ministry. Several other ministers were present, and took part in the service. The pastor offered the concluding prayer.

CHESHAM.—The Rev. D. Harding having accepted a very cordial invitation to the church at Tonbridge, Kent, preached his "farewell sermon" at Chesham to a crowded congregation on Sunday evening, June 25, and on the following evening the friends held a farewell tea and public meeting, which were largely attended and of a most gratifying character. The Rev. W. Payne presided, and the meeting was addressed by the various ministers of the town and by the deacons of the church, all of whom spoke of Mr. Harding in terms of the highest esteem and affection. As a pastor and friend, as a Christian and minister of the Gospel, he was never more highly appreciated than now, at the hour of his departure from them. Mr. S. Stone, the senior deacon of the church, then presented Mr. Harding with a valuable and elegant timepiece and a pair of beautiful lustres as a token of their affectionate esteem and regard. A handsome study chair also was presented by members of Mr. Harding's classes.

MILE-END-ROAD CHAPEL.—The recognition of the Rev. D. M. Jenkins, late of Aberdare, as pastor of this church and congregation, has just been held under the most encouraging circumstances. On the 7th ult. a tea-meeting of the members of the church and congregation was held, attended by about 400 persons, when the most cordial welcome was given to him, and addresses delivered by the various church officers and others. The public recognition took place on Wednesday last, the 5th inst. The Rev. John Thomas, B.A., of Sion Chapel, opened the meeting by reading the Scriptures and prayer. The Rev. W. Bevan, of Harley-street, Bow, delivered an address on "The Distinctive Features of Congregationalism." J. Nicholson, Esq., one of the deacons, stated on behalf of the church the circumstances which led to the invitation being given and the newly-elected minister stated the circumstances which had led him to accept it. The

Rev. John Kennedy, M.A., of Stepney, chairman elect of the Congregational Union, on behalf of the ministers and churches of East London, congratulated the church on their choice, and most cordially welcomed Mr. Jenkins as a fellow-helper in the work of the Lord, and the Rev. W. Tyler, of Mile-end New-town, offered the recognition prayer. On Sunday morning last the services were continued, when the Rev. Professor McAll, of Hackney College, preached a powerful and impressive sermon to minister and people, based upon Isaiah lx. 6.

Kent Congregational Association. — The seventy-ninth annual meeting of this association was held at Folkestone, on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 4th and 5th. The annual sermon was preached on Tuesday evening by the Rev. J. R. Thomson, M.A., of Tunbridge Wells, from John ix. 30; and the communion of the Lord's Supper was observed immediately afterwards, the Rev. G. L. Herman, of Chatham, presiding. On the following morning the meeting of the ministers and delegates was held, for the transaction of business, voting of grants, &c. In addition to the usual routine of such meetings, most important resolutions were arrived at on the subject of the ordination and recognition of ministers coming into the county. They were the result of protracted and earnest debate, and recommended a free and friendly private conference, previous to any public service, in order that opportunity might be given to make the public utterances of confidence and brotherhood more intelligent and more significant than in some instances they have been. It was also determined to endeavour to make arrangements for a wider and more practical use of the annual opportunity of meeting so many of the brethren of the county, by holding conferences on important topics of ecclesiastical, political, or social interest, as they may arise. The evening meeting was held under the presidency of S. Morley, Esq., M.P., and was remarkable for the religious earnestness of tone which evidently prevailed, not only through all the speeches, but in the general attitude of the meeting. Liberal challenges were made by Mr. Morley and Mr. Joshua Wilson, with a view to raising the permanent income of the association to 1,000*l.* per annum. Speeches were delivered by the Rev. A. Turner, of Ashford, on "Congregational churches in rural districts, their work and their difficulties"; by the Rev. D. G. Watt, M.A., of Maidstone, on "Spiritual life in our churches"; and by the Revs. G. L. Herman and J. H. Wilson, of London, on subjects connected with home missionary enterprise.

Brighton. — The new Congregational Free Church, Burgess Hill, was opened on the 4th inst. The building is of iron, and cost little more than 500*l.* The necessity for it has arisen from the increasing popularity of the ministry of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Tapper, in consequence of which the old building was frequently crowded to inconvenience, and from this and other reasons, it was found desirable that an entirely new building should be erected. The opening services were successful. The Rev. J. Edmond, D.D., of London, preached in the morning, and the Rev. H. Quick, of Brighton, in the evening. The Revs. P. Eldridge, R. Hamilton (Brighton), J. Stuchberry, J. Verrall, F. G. Sharpe, H. H. Cullis, and the pastor, also took part in the services. The introductory and dedicatory prayer was offered by the Rev. R. Hamilton. It may be stated that the order of the Church of England services was adhered to, but the liturgical services used was revised. This plan will also be followed in future. The hymn-book used is the "Congregational." After the morning service a large number of visitors partook of a cold collation, provided in a commodious tent erected in the grounds of the Tower House. Shortly after, a social meeting was held on the lawn, at which D. Pratt, Esq., of Cuckfield, presided, and several gentlemen, including the pastor, gave interesting addresses. A tea-meeting was then held in the tent, to which a party of nearly 300 sat down. In the evening the church was well filled. At the afternoon meeting, some conversation took place on the merits of a liturgical form of service. The Rev. R. Hamilton, in the name of the young ladies of the congregation, then presented the Rev. Dr. Tapper with a handsomely bound pulpit Bible, with several beautifully-worked book-marks, and a Congregational hymn-book. The balance still remaining upon the cost of the building is about 300*l.*

Colleges and Schools.

REGENT'S PARK COLLEGE.

The session of 1870-1 closed on Tuesday, July 4, and a *soirée* was held in the evening, which was numerously attended. The chair was taken at seven o'clock by John Macgregor, Esq. ("Rob Roy"); and after prayer by the Rev. Dr. Broadus, of the United States, Dr. Angus introduced the chairman to the meeting, and expressed his pleasure in having such a gentleman as chairman. From a statement made by the Rev. Dr. Angus, it appeared that the number of students who had attended the classes during the past year had been thirty-eight, of whom four were non-residents. Of ministerial students there were twenty-five, two of them were non-residents. Seven ministerial students and six lay students have left, or are leaving; to fill these vacancies, eight applications have already been made, and three or four others were expected. The examination papers have been provided by the examiners entirely independent both of committee and teachers; they were received in a sealed packet on the morning of the examination. The examiners were Mr. G. H. Rouse, M.A., in Patristic Greek; Dr. Hurndall, in Latin and Greek; Mr. F. Bosworth, of Exeter, in Hebrew and Syriac; Mr. Booth, in Dr. Angus's Bible Handbook; Dr. Heisch, in Butler's Analogy; Dr. Underhill, in Church History; Dr. Roberts, in the New Testament; Mr. J. H. Millard, in Systematic Divinity. The reports, which were not characterised by unmingled praise, were on the whole of a satisfactory character. Dr. Angus, on the part of the teachers, bore testimony to the general assiduity and conscientious labours of the students. The preaching engagements during the year had been 600 in number: there had been fewer preacher stations, but the applications from churches for occasional supplies had been rather more numerous than in the preceding year. The collections for the year up to the present time amounted to 168*l.*, but this sum would probably be increased to about 200*l.* At the last meeting there was a debt announced of 113*l.* An effort which had been made to liquidate that debt had resulted in a subscription of 225*l.* During the year the committee had had to expend 140*l.* on external repairs, so that the excess was already bespoken. The Chairman, in an interesting address, expressed the pleasure with which he heard Dr. Angus read the uncomplimentary parts of the examiners' reports, as there was too great a prevalence in the present day of rose-coloured truths. He warned his hearers against that lukewarm attachment to Christianity which afforded only the disagreeables of religion without any of its comforts and blessings. The Rev. Dr. Culross, of Highbury, delivered an address to the students who were leaving college, enforcing upon them the value of Scripture exposition as part of their future work as Christian preachers. He closed by stating how they were to get fitness for this work. First, every good and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of Lights. The first step towards attaining what we need is to feel our need, and our own dependence on the Lord Himself. Secondly, we have to get into this fitness. Give men time and patience, and prayer, and fidelity to what their Lord has already given them, and, walking with God, the fitness would not be withheld from them. The meeting closed with prayer by the Rev. D. Jones, B.A., of Brixton, and with a vote of thanks to the chairman and Dr. Culross, on the motion of Dr. Angus, seconded by Dr. Underhill.

HACKNEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The sixty-eighth annual meeting of Hackney Theological Seminary was held on Wednesday, June 28, at the Adelphi Chapel, Hackney-road. J. G. Stapleton, Esq., one of the treasurers, occupied the chair. The subject of the Homes's Jubilee Prize this year was "Conversion and its Counterfeits," and Mr. Thomas Bagley read to the meeting the essay to which the first prize of 20*l.* had been awarded. The Rev. Dr. Wardlaw characterised the essay as clear, forcible, and very faithful, and as indicating the soundness of the doctrines taught in this institution. The report, while regretting the failing health which had led to the resignation of the Rev. S. Ransom, congratulated the friends of the institution upon the chair which he formerly occupied being now filled by the Rev. G. Lyon Turner, to whom had been awarded the gold medal of the London University. The receipts for the year had been 2,834*l.*, leaving a balance in hand of 138*l.* Legacies to the amount of 341*l.* had been received under the wills of the Rev. James Room and the Rev. John Muller; and a friend had offered to place at the disposal of the council a sum not exceeding 100*l.* per annum, with a view to providing for an increased number of students. The examiners for the present year were the Rev. Clement Dukes, Professor Charlton, M.A., of Western College, the Rev. Josiah Viney, and the Rev. Dr. Evans, of Cheshunt College, and their reports were of a most satisfactory character. The Rev. S. Wardlaw McAll, of Finchley, and the Rev. A. Ramsay, who had been present at the examinations, gave also oral testimony in corroboration of the examiners' written reports. One subject which occupied the attention of the meeting was the name by which the institution was in future to be designated. Originally known as "The Village Itinerancy, or Evangelical Association for the Propagation of the Gospel," it subsequently took the name of "Hackney Theological Seminary and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel," but has been frequently spoken of as the "Hackney College" (a term for which the students were declared to manifest a decided preference), and it was concluded that the time had arrived when legal effect should be given to that short title. A formal resolution to that effect was carried unanimously, on the motion of the Rev. W. Bevan, seconded by the Rev. D. M. Jenkins. The Rev. S. McAll, the respected principal of the institution, the Rev. G. Lyon Turner, the classical tutor, and the Rev. G. Halsey, of Anerley, a former student, also addressed the assembly.

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE FOR INFANTS.

A number of the friends of this deserving institution, which is situated at Hornsey Rise, assembled in the dining-hall of the building on Thursday at a *déjeûner* over which the Earl of Shaftesbury presided, supported by Lord Ebury. Seven years ago it was felt by the supporters of the Orphan Working School at Haverstock-hill that an infant feeder, so to speak, to that institution was much needed, but, being an incorporated body, it could not in itself initiate or amalgamate with one. This led to the founding of the Alexandra Orphanage, the object of which is to receive, nurse, clothe, and educate infants, and retain them until they are of an age qualifying them for election to the Working School, or some other similar charity. The secretary of both institutions is Mr. Joseph Soul, who is an exemplary worker in the cause of each. There are at the present moment 118 infants in the Orphanage, occupying four cottages, while there are four other cottages altogether unoccupied, which will accommodate in the whole 200 children. The grounds are laid out and adapted for eight more cottages; so that when the means of the institution allow of it a total number of 400 little ones will be provided for. The ordinary expenses of the house for the past year were 1,468*l.*, giving an average of 13*l.* 19*s.* for each child; other charges and expenses bringing it to about 17*l.* 10*s.* With a larger number to be provided for, the average cost would be less. The little inmates on Thursday looked the picture of health, and evidenced the care with which they are tended. Much sickness, however, prevailed in the early part of last year, there being at one time forty-nine cases of measles and at another a case of smallpox. Thanks, however, to the unremitting attention of all concerned—from the most humble of the attendants to Miss Ward (the matron), and the physician (Dr. Spencer), as well as to the healthy position of the buildings and infirmary portions of them—all the patients happily recovered. Since its establishment twenty-six children have left, after remaining until nine years of age—the full time. Of these thirteen have been admitted to the Orphan Working School, four to other institutions, and six have returned to their friends. Not one of the children has been left unprovided for, and there have only been three deaths. The institution has had many good friends, two of the cottages having been built *in memoriam*, a third by means of a collection by Mr. Clarke, of the *Christian World*, and a fourth by subscriptions raised in great part by Miss Soul, whose interest in the welfare and exertions in behalf of the institution are very great. There is a debt of 9,500*l.* still due on the main building, the interest payable on which sum prevents a fuller development of the objects of the charity. The company, to the number of nearly 200, having inspected the various buildings, sat down to luncheon. After the usual loyal toasts, Mr. Soul stated the present position and prospects of the institution, as detailed above, and added that the educational part of its work had recently been very favourably reported upon by the Rev. Dr. J. Edmonds, while the physical training given could be judged of by the assembled company on what they had seen that day, and the appearance of the children, who, on his sitting down, were marched (or carried by their nurses) into the room, attracted general admiration. The Rev. Thos. Binney called attention to several noble acts of self-sacrifice on the part of some of the attendants during the sickness referred to, and said, so pleased was he at the work the institution was doing and aiming at, that he envied the man who could draw a cheque and wipe off at one stroke the whole debt that encumbered it. The chairman, the Revs. W. Fleming, R. Gunnery, and other clergymen and gentlemen delivered addresses dwelling upon the benevolent aspect of the institution, and made appeals for funds to help it out of its difficulties, which resulted in the announcement by the secretary of a list of donations amounting to upwards of 300*l.*, besides two sums of 50*l.* and one of 20*l.* for five years, and several annual subscriptions. Letters expressive of regret at their inability to attend were read from Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Sir S. Waterlow, Mr. George Moore, and others.

In the immediate vicinity of the Orphanage is a noble pile of buildings for the Aged Pilgrims' Asylum, which was opened during last week. It has cost 12,500*l.*, of which 12,000*l.* has been derived from property left by the late Mr. Box.

Correspondence.

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS AND DISSENTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—I beg to thank "Watchman" for his letter in your last number. I trust it will have some effect in drawing attention to a subject, the importance of which cannot be overrated. If your correspondent will read the "Occasional Paper" just issued by this committee, a copy of which I shall be happy to send him, he will see that the question has already occupied our attention. I am instructed to say further that we shall endeavour to watch carefully each scheme as it is laid on the table of the House, and that we shall have the assistance of a well-known and able member of the House of Commons in taking whatever steps may be necessary.

Your correspondent, no doubt, is aware that by a resolution, passed at a conference at Manchester between the three committees of Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham, it was decided to hold a general conference of Nonconformists at Manchester in the autumn. The subject of the "Endowed Schools" will no doubt assume great prominence and be discussed in all its bearings.

The letter of your correspondent suggests a fresh argument for the formation of local Nonconformist

committees. If Nonconformist committees were established in every constituency, one of their most important duties would be to watch the action of the Endowed Schools Commission with regard to any educational foundations in their respective localities, and their special knowledge would be of great service to the Central Commitee in dealing with the cases as they arise.

The committee of the Manchester Nonconformist Association has done good service in regard to the "Public Schools Commission," and I have no doubt will be prepared to co-operate most earnestly in guarding the rights of Nonconformists as they may be affected by the action of the Endowed Schools Commission.

I am, yours truly,
F. SCHNADHORST, Secretary.
Central Nonconformist Committee,
Town Hall Chambers, 86, New-street, Birmingham,
July 10, 1871.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday the second reading of the Army Regulation Bill was fixed for that day week.

UNION OF BENEFICES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL

The Bishop of WINCHESTER, in moving the second reading of this bill, explained that its object was to empower the bishop, on the application and written consent of the incumbent and patron, and with the consent of the parishioners in vestry, to constitute in united parishes containing more than one church one of those churches the parish church. All rights possessed by the parishioners in the church to be taken down would be transferred to the other, and the maintenance of tombstones and monuments was provided for. He had withdrawn the clause inserted at the instance of a right rev. brother last session, facilitating the union of parishes which could not at present be united, as this then prevented the passage of the bill in another place. The bill would not warrant the alienation of the churchyard or site of the church, and it would be attended with great convenience in some cases. The bill was read a second time.

On the motion of the Bishop of WINCHESTER, the Commons' amendments to the Benefices Resignation Bill and the Sequestration Bill were agreed to.

BURIAL-GROUNDS BILL.

Their lordships went into committee on this bill, and on clause 1,

Lord DYNEVOR objected to Dissenters being precluded from celebrating any burial service in the churchyard, on the ground that this would be an unfair stigma. There were thousands of good and devout Nonconformist ministers who were capable of performing a service reverently and properly, and though the permission to do this would be liable to abuse it was no more than was the case with every good thing. As a clergyman he had felt it a sacrifice to allow Dissenters to celebrate a burial service in the churchyard, but he had felt that it was a sacrifice which he ought to make, and having conceded Dissenters the right of burial their lordships should go a little further and allow them, under proper safeguards, such as restricting the service to hymns, a portion of Scripture, and prayer, to celebrate a burial service.

Earl BEAUCHAMP, as the introducer of the pill, which had, however, been amended by the select committee in accordance with the suggestion of the right rev. prelate (the Bishop of Winchester), urged that safeguards were usually of an unsubstantial character, and that to leave anything to a person's discretion was to leave it to his indiscretion. Even hymns might be made the vehicle of an unpleasant feeling. The subsequent clauses of the bill would enable persons to convey not more than an acre of ground for the purpose of a Nonconformist burial-ground, and this facility, coupled with the permission to bury in the churchyard without any service, would remedy any hardship which at present existed.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY thought it would be satisfactory to their lordships to learn whether the bill was likely to satisfy those whom the House would be anxious to conciliate.

Earl BEAUCHAMP could not state whether the bill would satisfy the Nonconformists, and, seeing the variety of opinions which existed among them, it would be difficult for anyone else to do so. He believed, however, it would satisfy the reasonable portion of the Dissenters, and those who had no ulterior designs in raising this question.

The Bishop of WINCHESTER remarked that had his most rev. friend been present on the second reading he would have felt and sympathised with the general desire of their lordships to remove a real grievance, without attempting to satisfy every dissatisfied person. The noble baron who first spoke, so far from putting the Dissenter and the Churchman on an equality, would give the former a liberty which no Churchman or clergyman enjoyed. To do more than remedy an actual grievance would be impossible and unjust, and it was, at all events, worth trying whether this bill would not gradually heal any irritation which at present existed.

Earl GRANVILLE had rejoiced to hear, in a House which almost to a man belonged to the Church of England, the expression by a clergyman of that Church of views of the greatest kindliness towards Dissenters, as also the anxiety of the most rev. prelate to remove all feeling of dissatisfaction and irritation. He could not say how far the bill would be satisfactory to Dissenters, but as it had been settled by a select committee, he should not, without compromising himself as to the future, interfere with its present progress.

The Archbishop of YORK remarked that unless the bill would satisfy those on whose behalf legislation was asked for, it was at best only a piece of amusement, and might be mischievous. Unless it satisfied the Dissenters the first clause would be mischievous, for it would make the performance of the burial service a matter of choice, and would lead to irreverence and misuse of the service.

Lord BELPER, as a member of the select committee, was convinced that the bill in its present form would not satisfy the great body of the Dissenters.

The Marquis of SALISBURY thought it desirable, as some persons, through exaggerated scruples, objected to particular expressions in the burial service, that Churchmen as well as Dissenters should be able to dispense with it. Even, therefore, if it failed to satisfy Dissenters, the bill would not be useless. Moreover, where there was a grievance partly real and partly fictitious, the House should not wait for the question to be thrust upon them, but should at once lay down the policy which they thought just, both to Churchmen and Dissenters. He hoped that when the bill went down to the other House the Dissenters and their representatives would consider it in a conciliatory spirit, but in any case their lordships would not be wasting labour by showing their anxiety to remedy a substantial grievance.

The Duke of CLEVELAND, as another member of the committee, explained that they had modified the bill in the sense suggested by the right rev. prelate (the Bishop of Winchester), which appeared acceptable to many of their lordships.

The Earl of AIRLIE, as another member of the committee, pointed out the abuse to which permission to pronounce any discourse in a churchyard would be open, but was ready to accept any suitable form of service on which the Dissenters and their representatives in the House of Commons might agree.

The Earl of MORLEY feared, from the proceedings in another place, that the bill was not likely to satisfy any considerable proportion of the Dissenters.

The bill then went through committee.

The Tramways (Ireland) Bill also passed through committee.

PRAYER-BOOK (TABLE OF LESSONS) BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR asked their lordships to agree to the Commons' amendments in this bill. One of those permitted the use of the present Lectionary until the 1st of January, 1879, the intention being to give time for the gradual withdrawal of the present Prayer-book from churches, and another specified more distinctly the occasion on which the bishop might direct a change to be made in the lessons.

Earl STANHOPE objected to the amendments, but seeing the difficulty with which the bill had escaped the "massacre of the innocents" in the House of Commons, he should be unwilling to send it back thither. He understood that the use of the present Lectionary until 1879 was to be optional in deference to the scruples of certain clergymen. It was strange, however, that those scruples should be respected for seven and a-half years and then cease to be so.

Lord CAIRNS had been told that the extension of time was adopted at the suggestion of the right rev. bench. He saw no risk of the loss of the bill by disagreeing to the amendment.

The Archbishop of YORK explained that the amendment would give objecting clergy time to consider how far those scruples were valid—(a laugh) and when they saw the working of the new table in adjoining churches they would, if reasonable men, abandon their scruples.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY was thankful that the bill had reached the present stage, and thought it a good omen that a measure of ecclesiastical reform was likely to become law. He regretted that the bill had not been made part of a more enlarged scheme. It was his impression that the recommendations of the Ritual Commissioners should have been embodied in a more enlarged scheme, of which this bill would have been part. Having while at a distance addressed the clergy on the importance of sundry ecclesiastical reforms, he was thankful to say that four out of the six or seven measures which he then recommended were likely to become law—viz., the Sequestration Bill, the Union of Benefices Bill, the Resignation of Benefices Bill, and the present measure. This was a happy omen, for there had been a general impression that all measures of ecclesiastical reform were likely to be thwarted, owing to the feeling existing in the country with regard to an Established Church. He had often heard it stated that a large number of persons being opposed to an Established Church on principle wished the Church to have as many faults as possible, and were determined that it should in no way be improved. Now, he had never believed that the common fairness and common sense of Englishmen, whether Churchmen or not, would allow them to acquiesce in such a mode of opposing the Established Church. He rejoiced, therefore, at the practical refutation of the supposed impossibility of carrying ecclesiastical reforms through the House of Commons, and hailed it as a proof, not only that the members of the Church were anxious to improve it, but that they had the sanction and good feeling of the whole of their fellow-countrymen in making the Church as effective as possible for its great purposes. (Cheers.)

The Commons' Amendment was then agreed to.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

The adjourned debate on the amendments to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council Bill was resumed. Lord SALISBURY complained of the anomaly of allowing bishops to sit in the Court of Final Appeal, and urged that they were peculiarly unfit to sit in ecclesiastical causes. The Archbishop of YORK defended the recent decision, which had excited so much feeling against the Judicial Committee, and stated that many of the clergy objected to lawyers being upon an ecclesiastical tribunal at all. The Bishop of WINCHESTER could not agree with the Archbishop, believing that the discontent was caused by the presence of bishops upon the committee. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY glanced at the historical constitution of the tribunal of final appeal in ecclesiastical causes, and thought it was impossible to get rid of the judicial character of the bishops unless they abolished the episcopal office altogether. After some observations by Lord HARROWBY and Lord BEAUCHAMP, the bill, as amended, was read a third time and passed. Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter past eight.

HARROW SCHOOL.

On Friday, the Duke of ABERCORN, as senior governor of Harrow School, called attention to the recent vote of the other House praying Her Majesty to disallow the scheme of the Public School Commissioners in regard to Harrow. The Commissioners had waived the qualification of Church membership in the case of the governing bodies of Shrewsbury, the Charterhouse, and Rugby, but had retained it in the cases of Harrow and Winchester, and some explanation was required as to the action of the Government in supporting the Address moved in the other House when contrasted with their adherence to the scheme for Emanuel Hospital.

Viscount HALIFAX said the 17th clause of the Endowed Schools Act declared that membership in the Church of England should not be required as a qualification for membership in any governing body; and in 1870 an address was voted by the other House, requesting that the same principle might be extended to the public schools. Nevertheless, the Commissioners had inserted in their scheme for Harrow a provision rendering it necessary for the first time that the governors should all be Churchmen. Under these circumstances, the Government would advise Her Majesty to take the same course as she had already taken with regard to Emanuel Hospital—namely, to disallow so much of the scheme as the House of Commons had demurred to.

The Archbishop of YORK said the explanation of the noble viscount was by no means complete. In the first place, the Endowed Schools Act exempted the public schools from its operation, and while it directed Her Majesty to disallow any scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners against which either House might vote an address, an appeal against the scheme of the Public School Commissioners was provided to Her Majesty in Council. Moreover, the Public Schools Act expressly directed the attention of the Commissioners to the recommendations of the Special Commissioners, one of which was that the governing body should be composed of Churchmen. The most rev. prelate proceeded to state various circumstances which he said proved beyond the possibility of cavil that Harrow was a Church of England foundation. The result of the first Address of the Commons had been to delay a useful and liberal reform for a whole year, and what the effect of their second vote might be he could not tell.

Some conversation took place relative to the discontinuance of the works at Alderney, which Lord HALIFAX vindicated.

Lord CLANRICARDE urged a change in the management of Irish railways, and thought that the Government should aid in their reorganisation. The Duke of ABERCORN expressed himself favourably in regard to this policy, and Lord DUFFERIN said that the subject is engaging the anxious consideration of the Government.

The Tramways (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, and then their Lordships adjourned shortly before seven.

On Monday the Duke of RICHMOND gave notice that on the second reading of the Army Regulation Bill he should move an amendment against proceeding further with the bill until a complete and comprehensive scheme of military reorganisation should be laid before Parliament.

IRISH DISAFFECTION.

Lord DUNSANY called attention to the growth of disaffection in Ireland as evinced at the elections for Meath and Westmeath, attributing the prevailing discontent to the "vicious system of party government so long followed in Ireland." He also complained of the alliance between the Ministerial and Ultramontane parties in Ireland, and animadverted upon the existence of a class calling themselves Conservative Repealers. Lord DUFFERIN defended the selection of stipendiary magistrates, which had been impugned by Lord Dunsany, and declining to vindicate the Irish Government against his general depreciation, congratulated their Lordships upon the satisfactory working of the Irish Church and Land Bills, and upon the increasing

peace and prosperity of Ireland. The discussion upon Irish administration and recent legislation was continued by Lords Oranmore and Leitrim.

Lord DENBIGH called attention to the present unsatisfactory mode of rewarding inventors adopted by the War Office. Lord NORTHBROOK explained the nature of the proceedings taken by the War Office in awarding compensation.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act Repeal Bill, explained that the passing of the Irish Church Act had rendered it necessary to repeal the Act of 1851, which had been brought in to prohibit the use of ecclesiastical titles by Roman Catholic prelates. The bill had been referred to a select committee of the other House, and it now contained a protest against any assumption on the part of a foreign potentate of a right to confer titles of honour as distinguished from titles of office. Lord ORANMORE objected to the bill. Lord CHELMSFORD said that the Act of 1851, which he had assisted to render more stringent, was of no value except as a legislative protest, and, as everything of value in that Act was retained in the present bill, it was most desirable that it should pass. The bill was then read a second time.

Lord MORLEY, in moving the second reading of the Factories and Workshops Act Amendment Bill, said that, the local authorities in many places having taken no steps to carry out the Factories and Workshops Act, it was desirable to transfer their power to the factory inspectors. Lord SALISBURY expressed a doubt whether the bill would pass the other House this session. The bill was then read a second time.

Their Lordships adjourned at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CHURCH-RATES IN SCOTLAND.

On Wednesday, Mr. MCLAREN, in moving the second reading of the Church-rates Abolition (Scotland) Bill, said that it was exactly the same as the bill of last year, which, though unsuccessful, had obtained the support of 108 independent members. The measure was exactly a transcript of the English bill, except that Scotch legal phrases had been substituted for English. The principle of it was not to abolish Church-rates in Scotland, but to take away the power of enforcing payment of those rates by any process of law. Every one knew from experience that the English Act had worked admirably, that many persons who had objected to Church-rates in a compulsory form now paid them willingly, and that the Church had suffered nothing. Those who promoted the bill hoped that if it were passed the feeling which existed against the Established Church in Scotland on account of those rates would be done away with. It was said, by way of objection to the bill, that the incidence of the rate in Scotland was not identical with its incidence in England. That he altogether denied. Both in principle and in incidence Church-rates as now levied in Scotland were identical with Church-rates as they had existed in England. It was true that parochially those rates were called Church assessments, but it might as well be contended that there were no poor-rates in Scotland because the word "assessments" was used. If the Lord Advocate was of opinion that the bill would be made a good one by omitting the word "rate," and inserting "assessment," he would be quite content to make the change. The fact was, however, that for many years those rates were known in Scotland as Church-rates and nothing else. Again, it was argued that the English Church-rate was laid upon the occupier and the Scotch upon the owner, and therefore that the two could not be compared. The same might be said of poor-rates; but he contended, as all the best authorities had held, that Church-rates in England were a burden upon land. Every one knew that poor-rates in England were laid upon the occupier; but in Scotland one-half was laid upon the occupier and the other half upon the owner. But would any one who understood the elementary principles of political economy as laid down by Adam Smith and other writers maintain that there was the slightest difference between the burden of poor-rates in England and Scotland? Then it was said that Church-rates were a tax on land alone, and therefore town members ought not to bestir themselves on such a question. But there could be no greater fallacy. The fact was under the existing law those rates were leviable on every acre of land, on every workshop, factory, cottage, and tenement of whatever kind throughout the whole of Scotland. He had stated that those rates fell equally on houses and lands, and if hon. members looked to the last census returns they would find that while the population of the towns in Scotland was 2,000,000*l.*, the population of the counties was less than 1,500,000. although in the latter was included the population of every town of 3,000 inhabitants and under. He referred to petitions which had been received from large and influential bodies like the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, the United Presbyterian Synods, the authorities of Edinburgh, Greenock, and other great towns in favour of the bill, and read a letter from a gentleman of position in the Western Highlands, calling attention to the fact that there was one church in which the only congregation was the wife of the minister and the parish teacher; a second in which it consisted only of the parson, two servants, the parish teacher, and his young family; a third in which the congregation was not more than a dozen; a fourth in which it was composed of the parson, his sister, and three other persons; and a fifth, in which the parson, his wife, family, and fifteen others were the only attendants. In the second of those instances, he said, the clergyman had got a manse and a church, but because they did not possess the most recent requirements he had applied to have a new manse and a new church built for him. Now could, he would ask, flesh and blood stand that the parishioners should be put to an expense of 1,000*l.* or 1,500*l.* under these circumstances? There were in Orkney five churches, the total number attending which were eighty seven, while in the district of Caithness out of six selected churches the number of the congregation was only ninety-five out of a population of 16,200. He gave instances of twenty-five churches attended by only 418 persons, while the population was 66,112. He observed, in conclusion, that he had considered all the plans which had been proposed for the purpose of providing a remedy for the state of things of which he complained, and that he could find none which it was desirable to adopt except that which he proposed. He begged, therefore, to move the second reading of the bill.

Mr. CARNEGIE, in seconding the motion, said the present state of the law was tending to make the Church of Scotland very unpopular, and this unpopularity was reflected to a certain extent upon the Court of Session.

Sir G. MONTGOMERY denied that there was any analogy between Church-rates in England and these assessments in Scotland. In the absence of a religious census, and adopting as a test the number of marriages celebrated by the different communions, his belief was that the Church of Scotland would be found to number more adherents than all the other denominations put together. Moreover, the larger proportion of the landed proprietors were willing to continue to pay for the maintenance and repair of the fabric.

Mr. GRAHAM said a large majority of the people of Scotland were deeply imbued with the principle of religious equality, and felt that to compel any man by any law to support a religious system which he conscientiously disapproved was altogether wrong. It was lamentable that a Government which professed religious equality on every other question should adopt a principle in this case which on other questions they had long since abandoned. (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. MANNERS said the principle of the bill *quâ* this assessment was disestablishment and disendowment of the Established Church in Scotland. He believed that every Episcopalian in Scotland, if polled, would vote for the maintenance of this assessment.

Mr. ANDERSON did not think the principle of religious equality was raised by this bill; it was a simple question of the obligations of property. (Hear, hear.) The property represented by these assessments belonged to the State Church, and even if it were taken away from the State Church we ought not to make a present of it to the landed proprietors. It was not only wrong but very stupid of the Dissenters to go in for this piece of spoliation of the Church, because, if the Church of Scotland were disendowed at some future time, the more property she then had to hand over to the State the better.

Mr. M'LAGAN said that so far as the heritors were concerned, it would be nothing short of sacrilege to take the money from the Church of Scotland and put it into their pockets. But as to the feuars, their case was quite different.

Sir E. COLEBROOKE was not anxious to relieve the heritors from the obligation to repair the fabrics of the Church, but there were certain grievances which called for a remedy. If the Church of Scotland stood tenaciously upon her rights, and did not assent to some satisfactory settlement upon this question, it was impossible that the present system could last. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. DALRYMPLE said that the hon. member (Mr. M'Laren) was attempting to undermine Church property just as he did by his proposals respecting the annuity-tax in Edinburgh. Instead of making a direct motion for the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland, and raising the question openly, he seemed to prefer to act as a sapper and miner rather than as the brave captain of a forlorn hope.

Mr. ELLICE sympathised with the conscientious Dissenters who objected to the payment of these burdens, but entirely concurred with the hon. member (Mr. Anderson) that these were charges to which property was subjected by law, and that the property had been acquired by persons who knew it was so charged. In his opinion, the objects of the promoters might well be met consistently with the principle that the land ought not to be relieved from the legal charges which it now bore. In some districts of Scotland these charges were very onerous; and it seemed that as the duties of the ministers decreased, so their demands increased. (Hear, hear.)

The LORD ADVOCATE regretted to say that as yet there had been no opportunity for any Scotch business whatever except on one occasion when a portion of a night was devoted to the consideration of the subject of Scotch education. He supported the bill for the abolition of Church-rates in England, and to any rates or assessment imposed on any body of persons for maintaining the fabric of a church belonging to another communion, he was in principle opposed; but the present bill went much further than the mere abolition of such Church-rates, for it proposed to enable parties to discharge themselves from the obligation to which they were now liable by law of upholding manses and providing glebes, the manses and glebes being part of the legal support of the parish clergy. It was true that the provision for the clergy out of the tithes was now much larger than at any former time, and it might be that they did not require the other provision arising from manses and glebes; but that was a subject which required very careful consideration, and he felt it impossible satisfactorily to deal with it without at the same time dealing immediately and directly with the law relating to the whole matter, because, as things stood at present, it was almost impossible to distinguish between the landlord and the feuar in such a way as to put the burden on the former and exempt the latter altogether. He thought that the old valuation was not a satisfactory line to draw, being, as regarded the whole of Scotland, unequal, and some other means of arriving at a conclusion must be devised. He had certain views on the point which, at a proper time, he would be ready to bring before the House with all the clearness in his power. He was resolved to attempt on the first opportunity to deal with the subject by means of a bill in that House, and he should have been prepared to support any measure capable of being made satisfactory for the abolition of any tax or assessment imposed on persons of one communion for maintaining the fabric of a church belonging to another communion. He did not believe that the present bill would attain the end in view, but he conceived he should best evince his sympathy for the object contemplated by not opposing the second reading.

Mr. GORDON was surprised that the Lord Advocate should, after saying that the bill was not calculated to attain the object contemplated by the hon. member for Edinburgh, and after intimating that it was not consistent with the views entertained by the Government, express his determination not to oppose it. He quite agreed with the junior member for Glasgow (Mr. Anderson) that if effect were given to this bill the result would be to put money into the pockets of the landowners of Scotland which did not belong to them. To preserve his own consistency, he should move that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord ELCHO thought the course proposed to be pursued by the Lord Advocate in relation to this bill was a most extraordinary though not an unprecedented one. Was the Government going to offer the bill as a sop to those below the gangway, who were opposed to all Church-rates, and all Churches and Establishments? He thought the Government were bound to stand up for their own opinions, and not to run with the hare and the hounds in this manner.

Mr. WINTERBOTHAM thought the course which the Lord Advocate intended to take with reference to this bill had been explained with sufficient clearness.

Mr. CRAUFURD approved of the conciliatory tone of the Lord Advocate's speech, and supported the second reading of the bill.

Mr. M'LAREN accepted the promise of the Lord Advocate in the spirit in which it had been given, and said if it were the pleasure of the House to affirm the second reading of the bill he should himself move that it be committed that day three months, and next session he would not bring in any bill on the subject, but leave the responsibility with the Lord Advocate.

The House divided, and the numbers were,—

For the second reading	121
Against it	76
Majority	45

The bill was therefore read a second time; and the committee was fixed, amid some laughter, for that day two months.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

Mr. NORWOOD next moved the second reading of his Registration of Partnerships Bill, which compels the registration of all partners in a business not trading under their own name. Mr. Baines, Mr. Greene, Mr. T. Collins, and Mr. Barnett supported the principle of the bill, and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, though not objecting to its passing if the commercial community wanted it, threw cold water on it to some extent, pointing out that it would entail a great charge on the small traders. Mr. MITCHELL HENRY and Mr. E. POTTER took somewhat the same view, and Dr. BALL suggested that the subject of registration be referred to a select committee. Mr. Magniac, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Hermon, Sir D. Salomons, and Mr. Turner approved the principle, and ultimately, with the assent of Mr. Peel on behalf of the Government, the bill was read a second time on the understanding that it will be dropped, and the whole subject investigated by a select committee next year.

The rest of the sitting was occupied by the Tithe Rent Charges (Ireland) Bill, which is introduced by Mr. HERON. It was opposed by the Government, and ultimately the debate was adjourned for a week.

Sir T. BAZLEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Elementary Education Act of 1870 so so far as regards the raising of money in municipal boroughs; and Mr. J. G. TALBOT to amend the Public Libraries Act, 1855. The bills were subsequently brought in and read a first time.

The House adjourned to ten minutes to six.

METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS.

On Thursday, at the time of private business, there was another debate on the extension of tramways in the metropolis, and Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE proposed that all the country and suburban lines shall go on, and that the question of the metropolitan lines shall be suspended till next session, and taken up then at the same stage. Ultimately the debate was adjourned for a week, that the Board of Trade may specify precisely what are metropolitan and what suburban lines.

PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS BILL.
THE BALLOT.

The House went into committee on the Ballot Bill. On Mr. NEWDEGATE rising to renew the motion that the chairman leave the chair, and to conclude the speech which he left unfinished on Tuesday, the Liberal party gradually left the House, until the benches on that side were tenanted only by two or three Ministers and just three private members—Mr. Muntz, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Osborne. Presently two or three Opposition members crossed the House and took their places on the empty seats. Their example was followed by others, and in a short time a considerable body of the Conservatives had migrated and settled themselves on the Liberal benches below the gangway. Mr. NEWDEGATE went on at some length to explain his reasons for objecting to secret voting, and after him Mr. BENTINCK endeavoured to reply to Mr. Disraeli's defence of the "front benches," but he had to desist under reiterated calls to order. He was followed by Mr. COLLINS, who repudiated the charge of talking against time, maintaining that five sittings were not too much to devote to such a topic. Colonel Beresford, Mr. Scourfield, and Mr. Charley spoke at large against the ballot, and Mr. GREENE, who was interrupted by an attempt at a count-out, denounced the tyranny of the Prime Minister, and declared the conduct of the Liberals in abdicating their duties to be disgraceful. Mr. LOWTHER also commented on the rumoured intention of the party to abandon all its amendments, and traced all the difficulty to Mr. Gladstone's endeavour to burke discussion by fixing the second reading for the Monday in Passion Week. Mr. WARD JACKSON discussed the municipal portion of the bill, and recommended that it should be separated from the Parliamentary provisions. The debate was continued in the same one-sided strain by Mr. BARROW, who objected to the abolition of nomination days, and ridiculed the possibility of secresy being maintained. Mr. HEYGATE denied that any argument had been produced to justify the change, and Colonel JERVIS denounced the ballot as an insult to the working classes. At ten o'clock Mr. NEVILLE GRENVILLE and Colonel BARTTELOT recommended Mr. Newdegate to allow the committee to proceed to the clauses, but this he would not do without taking a division, the result of which was that his motion was negatived by 154 to 63.

Clause 1 was agreed to, and on Clause 2, which alters the mode of nominating candidates, Mr. FLOYER moved an amendment retaining the present open nomination days, except in cases where a riot is apprehended. Mr. HENLEY supported the proposal, thinking it a great drawback and a hardship both on candidates and electors that they should not be brought face to face with each other, and dwelling on the advantages of publicity over a hole-and-corner proceeding. Mr. A. EGERTON also spoke on the same side, though admitting open nominations to have some disadvantages, and Sir J. TRELAWNY thought secret nominations would lower the character of the House by increasing the power of the purse. Mr. HUNT opposed the abolition of nomination days, among other reasons because it would deprive the non-electors of the opportunity of expressing their opinions. On the other side, Mr. BERESFORD HOPE thought that open nominations, always a scene of riot and confusion, were no longer necessary in these days of railways and newspapers; and Mr. WALTER favoured a change on the ground of the expense of the present system, particularly in county elections, suggesting, however, that the public might be admitted when the result of an uncontested nomination was announced.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER, in supporting the clause, denied that nomination day was the most effectual opportunity for questioning the candidate; in fact, according to his experience, it was the only disorderly meeting in the course of an election.

Mr. COLLINS was also in favour of abolishing nomination days, and after some remarks from Mr. Fielden, Mr. J. Hardy, and Sir J. Elphinstone on the other side, Mr. FLOYER yielded to a suggestion from Mr. HUNT, and amended his clause so as to make it provide unreservedly for the maintenance of the present system. In this form, however, it was negatived by 296 to 113. At this point, the further proceeding of the bill was adjourned until to-day. But before this, happened Mr. PELL, adverting to the rumours afloat about the Liberal meeting on Wednesday, appealed to those members who meant to do as they were advised, and drop their amendments, that they should give ample notice, so that the Opposition might not be taken by surprise. Mr. FAWCETT and Mr. LIDDELL supported this appeal in the name of common fairness and honesty, and though there were loud cries of dissent from the Ministerial side, Mr. GLADSTONE admitted that it was a reasonable request.

On the motion of Mr. STANSFELD, leave was given to introduce a bill for constituting a Local Government Board, and vesting therein certain functions of the Secretary of State and Privy Council concerning the public health and local government together with the powers and duties of the local board.

The select committee on the Slave Trade (East Coast of Africa), moved for by Mr. GILPIN, was nominated as follows:—Mr. Russell Gurney, Viscount Enfield, Mr. Kinnaird, Sir John Hay, Sir Frederick Williams, Lord F. Cavendish, Mr. John Talbot, Mr. O'Conor, Mr. Percy Wyndham, Mr. Kennaway, Mr. Robert Fowler, Sir Robert Anstruther, Mr. Crum-Ewing, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and Mr. Gilpin.

The House adjourned at five minutes past two o'clock.

On Friday, in reply to a question from Mr. Norwood, relative the commercial treaty with France, Mr. GLADSTONE said that a law had been passed in France authorising duties higher than those named in the treaty, and containing other provisions likely to affect unfavourable commerce between France and England. The French Government, however, fully admitted the binding character of the treaty obligations of the commercial treaty, and were endeavouring to bring about uniformity between the treaty obligations and the exigencies of France, and there was reason to suppose that some formal overtures would soon be made by the French Government, stating the different alternative methods of procedure, and making proposals on the subject of the treaty. Information would be afforded to Parliament on the subject at the earliest opportunity.

ELECTIONS (PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL) BILL.
THE BALLOT.

The committee on the Ballot Bill was resumed at two o'clock. The first discussion arose on an amendment moved by Mr. C. BENTINCK, who proposed that the new mode of nomination should only apply to municipal elections. He was supported by Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, Mr. J. G. TALBOT, Mr. G. GREGORY, and others, on the ground that it would be wise to proceed tentatively with so grave a change; but Mr. FORSTER thought that after the division of last night the decision would stulify the committee, and the suggestion was not pressed. Incidentally the meeting of Liberal members was a topic of some sharp comments, and Mr. Forster took the opportunity of impeaching the accuracy of the reports which have appeared.

Mr. H. JAMES next proposed to omit municipal elections from the clause and confine it to Parliamentary elections. Mr. GOLDNEY, Mr. WALPOLE, and Mr. J. LOWTHER urged the Government to stand by the clause, but Mr. FORSTER thought the conditions of the clause were too stringent for municipal elections, and acquiesced in the amendment. This led Mr. LOWTHER to remark that the rapidity with which Mr. Forster changed his mind justified the Opposition in having the bill thoroughly discussed. On the question being put the Chairman declared the amendment to be rejected, and by some inadvertence its supporters did not challenge the decision. Mr. JAMES gave notice that he should renew the motion on the report. Subsequently this part of the clause was amended by requiring that for municipal nominations the presence and concurrence of five electors shall be sufficient.

At the suggestion of Colonel BERESFORD and Mr. GOLDNEY, the hours for nomination were extended from 1—5 to 12—5, and it was provided that, among other things, the returning officer shall give notice of the day of poll.

A general debate on the abolition of nomination days was raised by Mr. HARCOURT on an amendment proposed by Mr. FOWLER to omit the subsections regulating the procedure. Seconded by Sir E. COLEBROOKE and Sir H. VERNEY, he urged the Government to consider whether, along with the abolition of show of hands, some means might not be devised of bringing candidates and electors publicly and formally face to face. Mr. Henley, Sir F. Heygate, Mr. J. Hardy, and Mr. N. Hodson spoke on the same side, urging the advantages of publicity, and that nominations give the non-electors their only opportunity of expressing their political opinions. Mr. WALTER thought it impossible that secret voting and public nominations could co-exist, and Mr. FORSTER doubted whether the show of hands, which was the cause of riot, could be prevented if there was anything like a public nomination. On a division the abolition of nominations was again affirmed by 236 to 95.

Mr. CHARLEY was defeated in an attempt to require the counter signature of the candidate to each nomination by 198 to 113.

The details of what is to happen at the time of nomination were very minutely sifted, and, at the close of an hour's discussion, Mr. FORSTER admitted that practical difficulties had been started which had not before presented themselves. He promised to give all the suggestions a fair consideration, and for this purpose progress was reported at half-past six.

The Public Schools Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

At the evening sitting the House was counted out while Mr. O'REILLY was moving a resolution on the subject of compulsory military service, at twenty minutes past nine o'clock.

SCOTCH EDUCATION BILL.

On Monday, in reply to Mr. Campbell, Mr. GLADSTONE stated that the Government were prepared to go on with the business of the House as long as it would be possible for the members of the House to do so without a sacrifice of all other engagements and considerations; but the Government had arrived at the conclusion that during the present session it would be impossible to proceed with the Scotch Education Bill with a prospect of such Parliamentary attendance as would really be requisite to insure its proper discussion. It would therefore be postponed till next year, and he trusted that they would be able to proceed with it at a very early period next session.

ROYAL RESIDENCE IN IRELAND.

Mr. STACPOOLE asked the Prime Minister whether he was prepared to make a statement on the subject of the Royal residence in Ireland. Mr. GLADSTONE said he had in 1868 expressed the opinion that it was desirable that some appropriate means should be found by which the personal relations between the Crown and the people of Ireland should be strengthened; and since the present Government had come into office the matter had not been absent from their minds. Within the last two months they had taken into view various alternative methods in which it might be possible for them to proceed. They also believed that, considering the novelty of the question, it was their duty to bring it before the House under circumstances likely to secure its most favourable consideration, and they therefore thought that it would not be possible for them to bring it before Parliament during the present session. At the same time it was their intention to find the earliest opportunity of introducing the subject to the notice of the House, and he therefore hoped that his hon. friend would not proceed with the motion which he had on the paper. Mr. STACPOOLE intimated, amid some laughter, that after the statement of the Prime Minister, he would not proceed with his motion.

In answer to Mr. Cross, Mr. BRAND stated that it was not his intention to proceed with the Registration of Voters Bill this session.

In reply to Sir T. Bazley, Mr. GLADSTONE stated that the Government had not yet been able to make much progress in negotiations with the United States with reference to the reduction of the postage between the two countries to one penny. The Postmaster-General judged that it would be better to open the matter informally with a view to initiating a more formal correspondence, but his proceedings had necessarily been retarded by the delay in the arrival of the American Minister.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

A curious question of privilege was raised by Mr. TOMLINE, who called attention to a Statute of 1372 which prohibits not only Sheriffs, but "men of law" practising in the King's Courts from sitting in Parliament as "knights of the shire"; and he supported his complaint of the infraction of the statute by reference to recent divisions in which the Government had only small majorities, and particularly that on the Army Bill, by which the cost of providing armouries, &c., for the Militia was continued on the county rates by a majority of two only. He was supported only by Mr. G. BENTINCK; and the SPEAKER, being appealed to, declined to give any answer. Sir G. GREY pointed out that no man's seat could be questioned after a certain time; Mr. STAVELEY HILL thought the Act had been repealed, while the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that it was obsolete, and if it were not repealed it ought to be. Mr. GLADSTONE was of opinion that at the utmost the point might be referrred to a select committee. A division for adjournment taken for the purpose of testing the opinion of the House showed that 13 members supported Mr. Tomline and 236 voted against him.

THE BALLOT BILL.

The House then went into committee on the Ballot Bill, the second clause of which relates to the process of nomination; and Mr. FORSTER announced, as the result of his consideration of various suggestions, that he was ready to dispense with the presence of the ten subscribing electors at the nomination, and limit the parties present to the candidate and his proposer and seconder. With a view of preventing sham candidates, he was also ready to propose that each candidate should deposit a certain amount of caution money, to be returned to him if he polled a specified proportion of votes. On this there ensued a desultory and complicated discussion, which at one time had the effect of inducing Mr. Forster to consent to the entire omission of all restrictions on the attendance at the nomination. This, however, was objected to, and in the end it was agreed that the persons present shall be limited to the candidates, their proposers and seconders, and such persons as the returning officer shall require for his own assistance. It also provided that immediate notice shall be given to the electors of the candidates proposed.

The sub-section in the clause which permits the proposer or seconder to withdraw a candidate was withdrawn, as also was the 13th sub-section regulating the number of days between the nomination and the poll; and after some minor amendments had been made in the clause,

Sir M. BEACH (taking up an amendment of which notice had originally been given by Mr. W. Hunt) proposed that returning officers for counties and boroughs shall make such arrangements (in districts where there are more than thirty electors) that each voter may have a polling place within two miles; and in order to carry this out he suggested further that the rate-aided schools may be used as polling stations. Mr. Welby, Mr. S. Cave, Sir F. Heygate, Mr. Cross, and Mr. Downing supported the proposal as a means of providing perfect freedom of election. Mr. FORSTER, in reply, admitted the advantage of a multiplication of polling places, though he thought it a subject best dealt with in

amending the Registration Act. Ultimately, however, under some further pressure from Colonel WILSON PATTEN and Mr. DISRAELI, he agreed to consider the subject and endeavour to deal with it in the present bill. On this assurance Sir M. BEACH withdrew his motion, and Clause 2 was agreed to.

On Clause 3, which enacts secret voting, Mr. BOURKE moved that it be postponed until the remainder of the bill has been considered by the House. Mr. Corrance, Sir J. Hay, and Mr. Charley concurred in the suggestion; but Mr. FORSTER pointed out that, after all, this was a Ballot Bill, and that it was useless to delay longer facing the question of secret voting. On a division the motion was rejected by 210 to 134.

Mr. WALTER moved an amendment designed to limit the ballot for the present to the boroughs. Admitting reluctantly that household suffrage made secret voting there an unfortunate necessity, he was not prepared to extend to the 12*l.* householders in counties, whom he still regarded as trustees, the irresponsible power which secret voting would give them. The abolition of agricultural boroughs and the subdivision of counties must necessarily follow the ballot, and he was inclined to blame the Government for precipitating this question without having considered and being prepared to accept its inevitable consequences.

Mr. FORSTER opposed the motion, hinting that if necessary it might be urged that the Ballot was quite as much needed in counties as in boroughs. He also pointed out that those who supported the amendment would at least acknowledge that the ballot might be extended to boroughs.

The amendment was supported by Mr. B. HOPE, who preferred a pint to a quart of a disagreeable draught; by Mr. NEWDEGATE, who declared that if the bill passed he should immediately agitate for household suffrage in counties, which must lead to the transfer of twenty-eight seats to the counties; and by Mr. STOPFORD SACKVILLE, who denied altogether that the counties required secret voting. Colonel BARTTELOT and Mr. CORRANCE also spoke on the same side, objecting, on the part of the counties, to be governed by secret voting in boroughs. Lord SANDON also supported the amendment, and on the other hand Mr. LIDDELL and Mr. COLLINS objected to throwing the degrading stigma of the ballot on boroughs alone; and Mr. GROVE bore testimony to the need of the county voters for protection. On a division, the amendment was negatived by 240 to 140, and the further progress of the bill was adjourned.

The Tramways Provisional Orders Confirmation Bill was passed through committee, all the metropolitan schemes being struck out, and the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill was read a second time.

Mr. BRUCE brought in bills to suspend for a limited time the grant of new licences, and to amend the Sunday Observance Act, by vesting the prosecutions in the hands of the police.

The House adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

POLITICAL "CAUCUSES."

On Thursday afternoon 274 members of the Liberal party attended at Mr. Gladstone's official residence, to consider the best means of meeting the opposition which had been offered to the Ballot Bill. Mr. Gladstone recommended an agreement to the effect that Mr. Forster should be regarded as the mouthpiece of the Liberal party on the bill in the House, that the amendments proposed by private members should be withdrawn, but that suggestions for the improvement of the bill should be freely made to Mr. Forster, who would take the responsibility of dealing with them. He stated the intention of the Government to proceed resolutely with the bill, and to sit as long as it may be necessary to carry the measure. Mr. Dixon, Sir Henry Hoare, Sir Thomas Bazley, and Mr. Leatham agreed to withdraw their amendments, which Mr. Walter declined to do. Approval of the policy of the Government was almost unanimously expressed. Mr. Fawcett expressed a hope that the experience of the session would prevent the Government from introducing so many bills in future, which was the only discordant note sounded at the meeting. The Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Forster, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Goschen, and other heads of the Administration, were present.

A meeting of Conservative Peers was on Monday held at the Carlton Club, for the purpose of discussing the policy to be adopted in the House of Lords on the subject of the Army Bill, which is down for second reading to-morrow. Eighty of the Duke of Richmond's supporters were present. The unanimous feeling of the meeting was adverse to the conduct of the Government in postponing to a future session those portions of the measure which refer to military reorganisation; but an influential minority, including, among others, if we are rightly informed, Lord Derby, Lord Stanhope, Lord Longford, and the Duke of Marlborough, were of opinion that in the interest of the public service, and especially of the officers of the army, the measure should be allowed to pass. An opposite view, however, prevailed; and it was resolved, after a discussion of an hour and a half, that the Duke of Richmond should give notice of an amendment, which he did that evening in the following terms:—

That this House is unwilling to assent to the second reading of this bill until it has had laid before it, either by the Government or else through the medium of an inquiry and report of a Royal Commission, a complete and comprehensive scheme for the first appointments, promotion, and retirement of officers, the amalgamation of the regular with the auxiliary and forces, and for securing the other changes necessary to place the military system of this country on a sound and efficient basis.

On Monday at five o'clock there was a meeting of Irish Liberal members in the tea room of the House of Commons. Colonel French took the chair, and about twenty-five members attended. The object of the meeting was to consider the course which it was advisable to take on the Ballot Bill, and the amendments to be proposed. There was a unanimous expression of opinion that the number of polling places in Ireland should be considerably increased; that Mr. Leatham's amendment, substituting coloured cards for voting papers, should be adopted; that candidates should, as at present, bear the legal expense of the election; and that the views of the meeting be conveyed to the Government.

A letter, addressed to Mr. Forster, pressing upon him the retention of that clause of the Ballot Bill providing for the payment of the necessary expenses, has been drawn up by Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice and Mr. Dixon, and has received the signatures of from eighty to ninety members of the Liberal party.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Thursday evening the Prince and Princess Imperial of Germany arrived at Charing Cross by special train, having landed at Gravesend. Their Imperial Highnesses were received on landing by Count Bernstorff, and by the Lord Chamberlain, representing Queen Victoria. The Prince and Princess of Wales met them at the station and accompanied them to Prussia House, where they were received after the German manner with singing and recitations. The Imperial Prince brought with him to London the insignia of the Black Eagle, which the Emperor has conferred upon Count Bernstorff.

On Thursday night a grand costume ball was given at Willis's Rooms in aid of the funds for the completion of the Scott Monument in Edinburgh. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Christian, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Arthur, Prince Teck, and a brilliant party of distinguished persons, were present. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived shortly after half-past eleven, and dancing began. The former represented the Lord of the Isles; the latter Mary Queen of Scots. Some of the dresses were remarkably beautiful, and all the gentlemen attending the ball were either in uniform or fancy dress, the Highland garb being predominant. The proceeds of the ball reached about 500*l.*

On Friday the Prince and Princess Imperial of Germany took luncheon with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. Immediately after they all drove to Chiswick Gardens, where a brilliant *fête* was given by their Royal Highnesses, which was honoured by the presence of Her Majesty and most of the members of the Royal Family, and attended by a numerous and distinguished circle. After the *fête* Her Majesty returned to the Castle, and the Prince and Princess Imperial to the Prussian Embassy, where they dined with Count Bernstorff and the Prussian Staff. Later in the evening they paid a visit to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden.

On Saturday afternoon the Crown Prince of Germany, the Princess, and their children arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to Her Majesty. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended the afternoon service at Westminster Abbey, the sermon being preached by Dean Stanley. They afterwards went to Marlborough House, and accompanied the Prince and Princess of Wales to dine with them at Chiswick, and on Monday evening after the Aldershot review they were present at a grand banquet given in their honour by Earl Granville. Their Imperial Highnesses afterwards visited the Royal Italian Opera.

The Queen went to Frogmore House on Saturday to meet the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie, who paid a visit to the Prince and Princess Christian. The Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Arthur and Mr. Gladstone arrived at the Castle on Saturday night. On Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. Benson preached before Her Majesty in the private chapel.

On Monday evening the Prince and Princess of Wales and family left for Darmstadt *vid* Dover. The Prince will return to London immediately.

The Duke of Cambridge held a review at Aldershot on Friday. 11,000 men, 2,000 horses, and 42 guns were the strength on the ground.

Nearly 20,000 troops were reviewed at Aldershot on Monday by the Queen, who was accompanied by Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, the Crown Prince of Germany, and the Duke of Cambridge. The wet weather unfortunately interfered with the success of the spectacle. It was so wet that the sham fight had not only to be scrambled through in about twenty minutes instead of lasting two or three hours, but was even conducted with that most unsatisfactory and bewildering of all martial illusions—an imaginary enemy, represented, it so happened, oddly enough, by the Queen, her Imperial guest, and their respective Staffs, who had taken up a commanding position on the point to be stormed, Cæsar's Camp. The Queen and Court are expected to leave for Osborne this day.

A public meeting will be held in the Town Hall, Birmingham, on Tuesday evening, to protest against the proposed annuity to Prince Arthur. The movement is promoted by the Birmingham Labour Representation League, and a number of the members of the Republican Club. It is stated that on the introduction of the Prince Arthur Annuity Bill a leading member of the Liberal party will propose that the matter be postponed until an investigation into the expenditure of the Civil List has taken place. The projected amendment is directed against various sinecure offices, the abolition of which would, it is contended, render an application to Parliament unnecessary.

The Emperor of Brazil has been busy sight-seeing and driving about during the week—often very early in the morning. On Thursday the Emperor and Empress visited the Queen at Windsor Castle. Lord Granville travelled with their Majesties, and proceeded with them to the Castle. On Friday the Queen conferred on the Emperor the Order of the Garter. On Saturday morning the Emperor attended the Central Synagogue in Portland-street during Divine service. On his entrance the entire congregation rose, the minister intoning the special benediction prescribed for Jews at seeing a reigning Sovereign. This visit is said to be the first that has ever been paid in this country by a reigning Sovereign to a synagogue during Divine service. His Majesty, it is stated, is acquainted with the Hebrew language, and was consequently able to read and understand the service. On Sunday morning, after attending mass, the Emperor and Empress went to Kew Gardens, after which they drove to Richmond, and lunched at the Star and Garter. In the evening their Majesties dined with the Count and Countess d'Aquila at their residence at Holland Park.

Mr. John Bright is at Inverspin, in the Highlands. The Spin is a noted salmon river.

Mr. J. S. Mill is reported to be unwell, and has left London for the North for rest and change of climate.

The seat at the Irish Board of National Education vacant by the death of Sir Maziere Brady will be filled by Viscount Monck.

The *Leeds Mercury* is informed that there is not the slightest foundation for a statement published by a contemporary, to the effect that Mr. Forster was about to resign the representation of Bradiord, in order to become a candidate for another constituency.

The *City Press* states that a sum of 1,100*l.*, raised by subscription, has been presented to Mr. James Grant by some of his friends as an expression of their personal regard for him, and of their admiration of his conduct as editor of the *Morning Advertiser*.

Colonel Charles C. Chesney has been sent by the Government on a special mission to the Continent, with instructions to draw up a report on the late war.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

At the meeting of the London School Board on Wednesday, Mr. E. R. Robson was elected architect to the board at a salary of 500*l.* per annum. A proposal to provide pensions for teachers after a certain term of service was shelved by the previous question being carried by the casting vote of the chairman. A fourth "boys' beadle" was appointed, and it was resolved that in order to facilitate the education of children employed in the streets as crossing-sweepers, shoeblacks, sellers of matches and newspapers, &c., the board should "invite and co-operate with the efforts of persons who can control by authority, or can influence the conduct of such children while in the streets." Mr. Macgregor, who moved this resolution, pointed out that the children had only to buy a box of "lights" or a halfpenny paper and offer them for sale, and they at once become street traders and out of the power of the board. He thought that the system of licensing, as applied to the shoeblacks, should be applied to street-selling, otherwise the board would be greatly thwarted in its work among the street children. It was also resolved to make immediate application to the Educational Department for power to establish twenty schools. The discussion of the scheme of education was then proceeded with. By a majority of 21 to 15 Latin was omitted from the discretionary subjects, and the consideration whether a modern language should be included was postponed.

The Liverpool School Board having advertised for twelve inspectors, no less than 686 applications have been sent in. The appointments still stand over.

The Liverpool School Board has adopted similar restrictions to those of the Manchester School Board, in reference to the extent of school fee payments, reserving to the board the right to examine into the progress of the scholars so paid for.

The Brecon School Board has refused to issue a precept in respect to payment of 70*l.*, that being the amount charged by the town clerk in payment of services for causing the preliminary arrangements to be made in the formation of the board. Some of the items charged in the account are very large, as one for filling up voting papers is charged 10*l.*, being at the rate of 6d. each. The Educational Department being unable to give information on the matter, the members of the board have taken upon themselves to suspend payment.

On four or five school boards vacancies have occurred in the short time since their formation, and nothing as yet has been done to supply the places of the members retired or deceased. It is in

the power of school boards to make up their number without appeal to the electors, but not without an order from the Education Department; and no such order has been issued at present. The *School Board Chronicle* understands that it is in contemplation to get a short Act of Parliament passed this session, in order to provide a means of filling up vacancies not contemplated in the Elementary Education Act.

OBJECTIONS TO THE PAYMENT OF PUBLIC RATES TO DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

The following "objections" have been published in Nottingham. They may be useful, with slight modifications, elsewhere:—

1. That the rates ought to be spent only under the supervision of the ratepayers, by persons elected for that purpose by the ratepayers.

2. That since many Nonconformists refuse to receive, or to pay, or to aid in compelling others to pay, public money for the support of sectarian institutions, any attempt to divert the school rates of this town into sectarian channels would lead to sectarian strife, and would incite to organised resistance.

3. That there are a large number of parents in this town who desire that their children should receive a good elementary education in unsectarian schools, where no sectarian doctrines are taught, and no sectarian distinctions are recognised.

4. That, while the 17 Episcopal Churches in this town (containing 13,850 sittings) are already provided with, or are erecting 42 efficient State-aided day schools for 8,671 children; the 40 Nonconformist and Roman Catholic Chapels (containing 22,380 sittings) have only 20 day schools, and for only 3,262 children. It would therefore be manifestly impolitic and unjust that any decision of the Board should help to increase the already excessive strength of Episcopal Schools, while no commensurate provision exists for the children of Dissenters.

5. That school board schools ought to be erected which will be equally available for the Churchman and the Dissenter—equally available for the whole people without distinction of religious creed.

6. That, by the large increase recently made in Government grants, and by the intended application of compulsory powers, the denominational schools would, if the fees of children were paid out of rates, be maintained without a farthing of contribution from the denominations that used them. The public purse would thus support schools that remained the private property of different sects, and were used for sectarian purposes. In fact, they would constitute a new Church establishment for children—based on that odious principle of concurrent endowment, by which the most contradictory religious opinions are taught and paid for out of public funds.

7. That if the school board were to erect and manage its own schools, and to obtain the large grants now made by the Government, it would be able, in these schools, with little or no burden on the rates, gratuitously to educate the children of parents unable to pay the school pence. But if the board pay fees to denominational schools for the education of the very poor, an additional rate would be required from the ratepayers of about 1,200*l.* a year.

8. That the cost of erecting school board schools for 2,000 children would require a rate of not more than a third of a penny in the pound. For this outlay the town would have its own schools—buildings that were its own property, and schools which it would manage in its own interest.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

At the opening of the Court on Friday there was a "scene" amongst the counsel in this case. The Solicitor-General, addressing the Chief Justice, remarked on the criticism that the proposed adjournment had undergone, and said he would not bear the responsibility that was sought to be thrown on him. He asked his lordship to go on with the case without any adjournment. Mr. Hawkins, one of the claimant's counsel, supported the application; and on Serjeant Ballantine opposing it in strong terms, Mr. Hawkins said he cared nothing for the remarks of his leader. The Chief Justice lamented this display of feeling, and said he would give his final decision in the course of the day.

The re-examination of the plaintiff was then resumed. Fresh letters were produced to show the bad spelling of Roger Tichborne, and witness continued:—

I was always a careless writer, and I always used and still use a dictionary when writing anything of importance. I used, unfortunately, to drink a good deal in South America. Before I embarked on the Bella I had been drinking heavily, and I was two days in an hotel and they could not find me out. I was not sober when I went on board. I continued drinking on board the ship, and did not go on board until the morning the Bella was lost. I don't remember the ship actually picking me up. I don't remember what state I was in on board this ship. I recollect the landing. I think I was the first to go on shore with the captain. I was never in any distress in Australia until after the three years' drought. At that time I had horses for which I had been offered 60*l.*, and I sold them for 3*l.* 10*s.* I had not seen Bogle or Guilfoyle until after I had written three letters to my mother. When I first wrote to my mother, I had seen no one who could inform me of Tichborne matters. After I left Mr. Higgins I had never seen Arthur Orton till the latter end of 1855. It was at Boisdale. At that time he was engaged at the Boisdale station. He was a stock man.

As far as your own judgment goes, was he like you?—Not the slightest resemblance. He was a very large-boned man. His hands were bony, and on his cheeks you could see the bones sticking far out. He was a smoker. Since I came to this country I have made attempts to find Orton.

And without success?—I can't say that. He is not in this country.

The Solicitor-General: You told me that you had heard nothing of him.—Witness: But I might have heard since.

The Solicitor-General: What, since yesterday?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine: It may be like what has occurred before, of no importance,

The Lord Chief Justice: A letter I had this morning, and one yesterday, were signed "Arthur Orton," and dated "London." I am constantly having letters. There seems to be a factory for letters somewhere, or some sort of organisation at work.

Witness continued: I have extracted no information from Bogle to support this claim. I have never asked him anything. He has been with me, because when he wrote home Lady Doughty ceased to pay him his annuity, and he was left without a shilling. I felt bound to support him, and I also pay for his boy being at college. It is 6*l.* odd a quarter. I thought of writing home when I was in Australia, but time passed on, and I did not write. It was more from carelessness than neglect.

You saw Orton's three sisters yesterday. Do you deliberately swear that, except on one occasion, you never saw them before?—I deliberately, and on my solemn oath to God, say that I never saw them previously, except on one occasion, and then in Mr. Holmes's presence.

At the close of the re-examination the Lord Chief Justice proposed that the trial should go on, with short intervals for rest, till its close. Ultimately, however, after discussion, it was agreed to adjourn till Nov. 7.

Beginning on May 11, the hearing of the case before Chief Justice Bovill has lasted forty days, and each juryman on Friday received a cheque for forty guineas. The ground to be gone over is immense, as may be inferred from the fact that above a hundred witnesses still remain to be called on the claimant's side alone.

In the course of Friday the claimant's bankruptcy again came before Mr. Registrar Hazlitt, but pending the decision of the Court of Common Pleas, proceedings were adjourned to the 17th of the same month.

A London correspondent of a country paper writes:—"Chief Justice Bovill has spoken much about his health suffering. His countenance does not give any indication thereof. He is a particularly blooming judge. Moreover, the case has not made any unusual demands upon him. To sit from ten to one, and from two to four, five days a week, and to be spared the trouble of taking any notes, is not such arduous work that a man of ordinary health and strength should break down under it. It must be a much more trying ordeal for the Solicitor-General and the claimant. But then the claimant hopes to get rewarded by possession of estates worth 25,000*l.* a year, and Sir John Coleridge gets a refresher of fifty guineas a day, in addition to the 1,000 guineas he received with his brief. Mr. Hawkins received 750*l.* with his, and Mr. Giffard 600*l.* with his. It is expected that before the trial is over the costs will have amounted to 100,000*l.*, and then, if rumour speaks truth, the case will be heard over again on appeal."

CUTTINGS FROM OUR AMERICAN EXCHANGES.

The voters of Boston were to determine on the 1st inst. whether porter, ale, and lager should be exempt from the provisions of the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

A new and very interesting development (says the *Congregationalist*) has recently come to light in the matter of Bishop Whitehouse and Rector Cheney. Several bishops in the Church, one belonging to the High Church, previously to the pronouncement of the sentence of degradation against Cheney, visited and wrote letters to Bishop Whitehouse, advising and recommending him not to proceed to that extreme measure, and said that it was his province under the canons of the Church to remit or materially modify the sentence given by an ecclesiastical court. Two of these bishops visited Chicago for this purpose, and laboured to bring about such a result; but in vain. A prominent bishop has also written Cheney that he will still recognise him (Cheney) as a minister in good standing in the Episcopal Church.

The *Protestant Churchman* declares it to be becoming more and more probable that revolution in the Episcopal Church cannot be averted.

A Washington letter says that while the President and family ride to church after a prancing pair of horses, "the Vice-President (Colfax) is his own horse and coachman on Sundays, especially his own footman."

Here is a terrible specimen of the testimony taken before the Congressional Ku-Klux Committee:—The Rev. A. S. Lakin, who has charge of the Methodist churches in Alabama, testifies that he has charge of twenty travelling preachers and 15,000 communicants. Since 1868 two presiding elders have been driven from their work, two ministers whipped, another fired on and required to leave his circuit, one travelling minister was killed, and two local ministers murdered. In nearly all instances the offenders were in disguise. Mr. Lakin himself was shot at in his own house, and also on the highway, and had been molested by Ku-Klux Klan within the last two years.

The project of union is now being agitated afresh among the Methodist bodies of Canada. The Bible Christians have resolved "that any basis of union, to be acceptable to this Conference, must secure to the laity their full share of the privileges in the government of the Church." The "New Connexion" Conference has adopted the basis of union by a nearly unanimous vote. The Wesleyans elected Mr. Punshon president of the Conference, and his speech, which was earnest for union, was well received. The Methodist Episcopal bodies seem to be more and more friendly to the project, and the prospect is fair that it will soon be consummated.

General Sherman has arrived in Washington, and says the danger of an Indian war in Texas is not so great as would appear from the statements recently made. The Indians there can bring into the field no more than seven or eight hundred warriors, and the cavalry force at the command of General Reynolds is sufficient to restrain them. Fresh horses are to be purchased and supplied to this force. The Sioux near Forts Berthold and Buford are raiding upon herdsmen, and apprehension is felt that the Northern Pacific Railroad engineers may have difficulty in running the line in the up-river country. Red Cloud and his Sioux (the Ogallalahs) desire to dwell on the White River, but the facilities for introducing whisky are so great that they are frequently intoxicated, and trouble is apt to grow out of it

We read in an American newspaper that Captain Schufeldt, who recently returned from the survey of the Tehuantepec route for an inter-oceanic canal, is preparing a report of the surveys made on the expedition. The entire length of the canal will not exceed 150 miles, with a feeder not less than 30 miles. The greatest elevation will not exceed 800 feet, with 70 locks on either side of the level, for the construction of which there is plenty of stone in the vicinity. The depth of the canal will be about 20 feet, the width varying from 170 to 220 feet. The rough estimate of its entire cost will be about 100,000,000 dollars.

On the night of the 19th of June, about ten o'clock, a somewhat startling shock of earthquake was felt in Brooklyn and Staten Island, New York. No damage was done, however. The motion is said to have been vertical rather than horizontal—a shaking up and down rather than a wave passing along the earth's surface.

Relative to the harvest the *New York Commercial List* says:—"The harvest of winter wheat has progressed from the South well up in the southern tier of Western States, and the crop, as a whole, is magnificent—considerably exceeding the early estimates. The harvest is fully two or three weeks earlier than the average of seasons, and about ten days or a fortnight hence the spring wheat harvest will commence. Our latest public and private advices from the principal districts are in the main encouraging. Whatever damage may have been sustained by the crop in some sections will most likely be made up by increased acreage, which, according to the Agricultural Department, is 4 per cent., or about 750,000 acres. The early apprehensions that the yield in California would no more than suffice for local consumption have happily been falsified. With the harvest there nearly concluded it appears that there will not only be an abundance for home consumption, but a liberal surplus for exportation, though not equal to that of the best seasons.

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 12, 1871.

FRANCE.

(From the *Times* correspondent.)

VERSAILLES, July 11, Evening.

The Comte de Chambord's manifesto is expected greatly to strengthen the pure Republican party, which many of his supporters are likely to join. It is regarded as an utter disruption of the old Legitimist party.

An important capture was made yesterday in Paris, that of Ferré, an active member of the Commune, and the alleged prime prompter of the shooting of hostages and the burning of Paris.

Many subscribers to the Loan for large amounts desire to pay up the whole capital at once. Considerable offers of this kind have been declined by the Government.

The Comte de Chambord has arrived at Bruges, and will very shortly return to Frohsdorf.

The statement that his interview with the Orleans Princes has been postponed is confirmed.

The *Augsburg Gazette* says that the Prussian Government is endeavouring to arrive at an understanding with other Governments as to the attitude to be observed with regard to the dogma of infallibility.

The competition for the Alexandra Prize was continued at Wimbledon yesterday, and that for the St. George's Challenge Vase was opened. The shooting was, however, seriously interfered with by the heavy rain.

The death is announced of Dr. Keith Johnston, the well-known geographer, in his 67th year.

SUBSIDISING DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.—BIRMINGHAM, TUESDAY NIGHT.—(By Telegraph.)—The political contest absorbing attention for the moment at Birmingham is the agitation against the resolution of the School Board to subsidise denominational schools. The Birmingham Town-hall, inside and outside, was the scene of two counter demonstrations to-night, at which about 6,000 persons were present. Inside "a ticket meeting" was held by the Church party to support the principle of payments to Church and other sectarian schools out of the rates: while outside a large meeting of working men listened to speakers, chiefly working men from the ranks of the Liberals and Dissenters, who declaimed against what they stigmatised as "a new Church-rate." Resolutions were carried at the open-air meeting protesting against the proposals to apply the public rates to the support of schools in which sectarian doctrines are taught, and regarding such an appropriation of public money as a more objectionable form of Church-rate than that which had been recently abolished. The proceedings at both meetings were orderly.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1871.

SUMMARY.

WHAT will the Lords do? is a question usually asked about this time of the year in connection with the chief legislative measures passed by the Commons, and is now being asked with emphasis relative to the Army and Ballot Bills. The matter was considered, so far as the former measure was concerned, at a "caucus" meeting of the Conservative peers held on Monday—the third of such assemblages during the week—and the result of an hour and a half's discussion was the endorsement of an amendment against proceeding further with the Army Bill until a complete and comprehensive scheme of military reorganisation should be laid before Parliament. This resolution, of which formal notice was given by the Duke of Richmond the same evening from his place in Parliament, was not accepted unanimously. It is stated that Lords Derby, Stanhope, Longford, and even the Duke of Marlborough expressed doubts as to the expediency of placing the Government bill in peril, on the ground that such a course would be injurious to the public service and to the interests of military officers. This is a bad omen for the success of the leader of the Tory peers, who, perhaps, does not really desire the success he professes to seek. There will, no doubt, be several nights' debate, commencing with to-morrow, and it is more than probable that the Duke of Richmond, accepting the advice of the Duke of Cambridge and other military authorities, will withdraw his opposition, and allow the bill to pass without any substantial alteration.

The same inquiry in respect to the Ballot Bill is not so pressing, seeing that the measure is still in the Commons, and that the committee are yet considering Clause 3. There was a remarkable scene in the House on Thursday. Carrying out the tactics agreed upon at the meeting of the preceding afternoon, the Liberal members were silent, and the benches so deserted that several of Mr. Disraeli's "irreconcileables" crossed over to the other side and spoke from thence. The Tories had all the talk to themselves—Mr. Disraeli and the leading members of the party taking no part in it, and none but Mr. Forster on the Ministerial benches opening his lips. Up to ten o'clock no progress was made, but subsequently the first clause was agreed to, and a proposal under Clause 2 to retain open nomination days was voted down by 296 to 113. At Friday's day sitting, when factious opposition was exchanged for fair debate, the same subject was under consideration—the Liberal members still remaining silent—and some changes were made in the new scheme of nominations; the abolition of the public ceremonial being again affirmed by the large majority of 141.

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It must be confessed that this improved state of things has resulted very mainly from the abstinent resolution practised by the Liberal members. Imitating the example of Mr. Gladstone, who, perhaps for the first time in his life, has placed himself under a "self-denying ordinance" which imposes upon him silence, nearly all his supporters doggedly decline to take any part in discussions which are plainly intended to waste the time of the committee. More than this. They have withdrawn, or intend to withdraw, from the notice paper the greater number of those amendments with which it stood clogged, and to confer privately with Mr. Forster as to how far it may be deemed advisable to incorporate them in the bill. As a method of getting through the measure within a limited time, and so frustrating the obstructive tactics of part of the Opposition, it will probably be successful. It is an exceptional device resorted to for the purpose of meeting exceptional difficulties. We hope, however, that it will not become common. It is a mode of transacting the business of legislation which nothing but temporary and imperative necessity can justify. Generally, members have no right, even at the solicitation of a Government in which they have confidence, to abrogate their deliberative functions, and to vote, as it were, at the word of command. It is a precedent of bad tendency. It may hereafter lead to many serious and hitherto unthought-of evils. It sullies the representative character of Parliament. It invests a Ministry with all-but-despotic power, and it may tempt leaders less high-minded than Mr. Gladstone to intrigues and tactical stratagems, which will have the effect of silencing their own party in favour of popular but ill-considered measures.

With a view to the present emergency, however, perhaps no better expedient could have been devised. There seems to be, as Mr. Gladstone put it, no alternative left between abandoning the work of serious legislation or altering the rule under which the discussion of it proceeds. We shall not now pretend to point out the causes to which the chaotic state of the House of Commons should be fairly attributed. Perhaps they are more numerous than most persons suspect. Perhaps, also, they have their root deeper in the present constitution of the representative system than many of us would be willing to allow. Certain it is, however, that the history of the session now coming to a close presents a marvellous contrast to the two which preceded it. It will be regarded by posterity as amounting to a scandal. It certainly is discreditable to the House as such. If permitted to continue, or if repeated next session, it will undermine those bases of national confidence upon which Parliamentary institutions rest. But, as we have said, there are symptoms that the evil has at length pretty well exhausted itself. We know not whether the improvement comes too late to save the immediate objects of the expiring session. We hope, almost against hope, that the fruits of it, such as they are, may yet be garnered. But we cannot bring ourselves to accept the probability, or even possibility, of the frequent recurrence of such a state of chaos as that in which legislation has been involved throughout the present session.

THE MEETING OF LIBERALS AT DOWNING-STREET.

THE only substantial objection to be taken against the meeting of Liberals with their Par-

liamentary chiefs at Downing-street, on Thursday last, is that it was possibly too late. It is obviously proper that the Government should, in some way or another, take counsel with its supporters—and this obvious duty is the more incumbent upon them whenever the discipline, and, therefore, the interests, of the Liberal party, are imperilled. The Cabinet has long since ceased to be very closely *en rapport* with its original majority. It has kept itself to itself. It has tabled not a few measures framed by departmental subordinates, without deigning to ask advice among its best friends, and it has been in the habit of pressing such measures with all the greater determination on finding that they were unpalatable to their own side of the House. We could mention half-a-dozen officious, meddlesome, and mischievous bills, brought before the House at most inappropriate hours, and pressed on with a seeming indifference to the strong objections of Liberal members, which have had the misfortune to offend independent men of all parties. It would really appear sometimes as though the heads of the departments were committed to a competitive struggle as to which of them should most successfully create distrust and ill-will among those who lifted them into power. Every one of them wields a weapon against the friends of the Administration—worries them by sanctioning legislative enterprises which look very much like the jobs of underlings—and altogether they create a volume of ill-tempered feeling which largely detracts from the political strength of the Cabinet.

Much of this has arisen from a system of official reticence and mystery which can do no sort of good, and which, nine times out of ten, does incalculable harm. It should be borne in mind that the life of the Liberal party does not reside exclusively in its official chiefs. A more than usual proportion of it may be with the members of the Government, but they do not by any means absorb the whole of it. Some of it remains diffused through the body of the party, and might be available for the advantage of the country. There is no good reason why it should be treated as of no account, nor can it be habitually so treated without the entailment on the Ministry of disagreeable consequences. Because, after all, the immense superiority of the official over the unofficial mind is not so glaring as to warrant airs of superciliousness, and it is quite certain that a little more openness—a little more courtesy—displayed by the officers towards the rank and file, would prevent a vast deal of soreness of feeling.

The meeting at Downing-street on Thursday was a great success. It is a misfortune that it was not called much earlier in the session. It showed that there is no mutinous spirit among the Liberals—or, if there has been, that it has not yet taken root. The rank and file, it is evident, are quite capable of making personal sacrifices. Persistent and obstructive egotism, spite of the insinuations of the press, lies not with them. It is not sullenness, nor stupidity, nor dulness of intellect or feeling, which is justly chargeable upon the Liberal majority, but too great forbearance, and too intense a desire to avoid falling into a habit of mistrusting their leaders. They have not been generously dealt with by their Parliamentary chiefs, or by such papers as the *Times*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, or even the *Spectator*. If they had resorted to conspiracy they might have very speedily altered their own position. They have waited for a change in the bearing of the Government towards them—not very patiently, it may be—not without a good deal of grumbling, we must admit—but they *have* waited without any noticeable outbreak of displeasure. Well, no sooner are they called together and consulted, than they show the stuff they are made of. They are willing to act together as one man—to throw overboard every personal consideration which will lighten the vessel on which the present fortunes of the Liberal party are embarked—and to sink themselves, if by so doing they may advance the cause to which they are attached. We hope the leaders will have learned wisdom from last Thursday's meeting. It must be borne in mind that they have been elected, and have undertaken to *lead*, not to supersede, their followers—and to lead successfully, they must address themselves to the self-respect, as well as the confidence, of their supporters. Intelligent gentlemen do not relish being used as unintelligent counters.

HOPEFUL SYMPTOMS IN FRANCE.

"A PRETENDER the less"—is said to have been the pithy remark of M. Thiers on reading the silly proclamation of the Count de Chambord to the French nation. A few weeks ago it seemed not improbable that "Henri V." would ascend the throne of his ancestors. A large majority of the National Assembly smiled upon his cause; the Orleanist Princes felt it necessary to court the Legitimist Pretender, and are said to have even entered into a compact with him; and the French bishops began to worship the rising sun, beneath whose beams the Papacy might expand into new life. With the exception of his offensive flattery of the French army, the Count preserved a judicious silence, till the recent elections showed that the sentimental traditions of his royal house had lost all hold upon a people who have lately had to face the stern realities of misfortune. Ten days ago the cause of Legitimacy in France was at a very low ebb. Its representative has since issued a manifesto which has extinguished his claims past all recovery, and disgusted his staunchest friends. With puerile infatuation the Count announces that in her hour of "unexampled disasters" he will obey the call of France, and come to her with his devotion, his principles and his flag. "It has," says this unhappy Prince, "waved over my cradle. It will overshadow my grave. In the glorious folds of this stainless flag, I will bring you order and freedom. Frenchmen! Henry V. cannot forsake the white flag of Henry IV." How ineffably foolish must this spread-eagle style of address strike a quick-witted and sensitive people, whose later history is associated with the tricolor, and who, in the present crisis of their fortunes feel that they need the guidance of firm and practical statesmanship. Henry V. has collapsed, and by his self-extinction he seriously compromises his royal cousins of the Orleanist branch, who had been unwise enough to make common cause with him.

Republican institutions have now, for the first time, a chance of being fairly tried in France. The people have learnt wisdom from their adversities, and have discovered that in their extremity worn-out dynasties cannot effectually serve them. Late, but not too late, they have been taught that France must be saved by the union and mutual forbearance of her citizens. Not only the bourgeoisie of the towns, but the peasantry of the rural districts, have voted substantially the same ticket. The yawning chasm which was supposed to separate the sympathies and interests of town and country is found to be by no means impassable. While the urban population are, for the present at least, cured of their socialist heresies, the peasantry have shewn a remarkable disposition to throw off the clerical yoke, and to give the *de facto* Government a sincere support. Nearly all of the 113 Deputies chosen at the recent elections are supporters of M. Thiers, or advanced Republicans, and the vote of the army has come in to extinguish the hopes of the Monarchical party. In the National Assembly, so lately thought to be reactionary and eager to proclaim a Legitimist restoration, the Chief of the Executive can now, it is said, reckon upon the adhesion of some five hundred members.

Moreover, in the French Chamber there are now the elements of a legitimate opposition, which will rely upon argument rather than revolution to realise its policy. M. Gambetta, the favourite candidate of the army, and returned also by several other constituencies, is invested with a moral influence in the country subordinate only to that accorded to M. Thiers. Experience has not been thrown away upon this able and energetic leader. Though enjoying the confidence of the extreme Democrats, he declines to espouse their cause. "Let us," says M. Gambetta in a published letter, "all labour without ceasing, with firmness and moderation, ability and wisdom, to render the Republic, which no honest man now distrusts, a port where our unfortunate country may repose at last, after all the storms it has gone through. For this purpose let us repudiate all excesses; let us be united, firm, vigilant, and, especially, moderate and patient. A great future will then be in store for our principles." This sober counsel, so different in spirit to the frothy manifestoes of the ordinary run of French politicians, indicates that the writer feels the responsibilities of his position, and is prepared rather to act the part of a cautious statesman than of a fiery demagogue. If the National Assembly should now become a deliberative Parliament instead of an arena for clamour, intolerance, and personalities, it will be an inestimable gain to France, and a sign that Constitutional Government has at length taken root in the country. M. Thiers needs such a critic as M. Gambetta may turn out to be, and his antiquated traditions will hardly pass muster in presence of so vigorous, unprejudiced, and keen a political opponent.

Though the recent French elections may be interpreted as a general indication of confidence in the statesman who has pulled the country through its terrible difficulties, they cannot be said to signify a blind adhesion to his policy. They have strengthened the party of decentralisation and have weakened the adherents of Protection. France amid all her misfortunes has not, it appears, forgotten the material benefits that accrued from the liberal commercial policy of the Empire. The free-trade party is now strong and formidable in the National Assembly. It is the representative of powerful interests out of doors, which will not consent that industry shall be shackled and commerce paralysed in order that MM. Thiers and Pouyer-Quertier may quickly solve the financial problem before them. We are told that no less than ninety of the new members will take their seats in the Assembly with the intention of strenuously opposing the economical system patronised by the Government, and "that all the Deputies of the extreme Left, whatever their origin, will either keep away, or, with their whole party, vote for free trade." What the views of M. Gambetta may be on these commercial questions is not very clearly indicated, but if he should think fit to place himself at the head of the free-trade party, it will be difficult for M. Thiers and his Protectionist colleague to carry out the financial policy shadowed forth in the recent speech at Versailles. If France at present lacks first-class statesmen, she possesses not a few public men eminently qualified to grapple with the fallacies of Protection, and a host of politicians who have discovered the serious evils which flow from the system of centralisation. Amid the full and fair discussion of the principles of government which will now, we hope, be initiated, there is no fear that the cause of freedom, either in respect to local institutions or fiscal policy, will eventually suffer.

DETACHED NOTES.

IF Londoners had the spirit—shall we mildly phrase it?—of Parisians, they would not fail to let the whole world know that their city is at the present time, the chief rendezvous of crowned heads on their travels, as well as the asylum for political refugees, and the world's emporium. Certainly we make no fuss about our distinguished visitors, who come up by rail like ordinary travellers, and, in a matter-of-fact way, take a cab to their destined hotel. We have now amongst us the Emperor and Empress of Brazil—the most unostentatious potentates and persevering of sightseers; the Crown Prince of Germany and his lady, who has not lost the name of "daughter of England," besides monarchs retired from business, and numerous German Princes, who hardly count. We can't, or don't, put them all in palaces; we are deficient in such show places as Paris can still boast of; but we do present the aspect of a greatly improving capital. Well, it is the height of the season when State balls, concerts and levées, garden parties and all kinds of entertainments tread on each others' heels, and when Rotten-row is the choicest of sights, and any plebeian may catch a glimpse of a Royal face at the expense of a walk or a 'bus. Without moralising too intrusively, there are two things which the present full tide of fashionable life suggests—first, how, under all kinds of disguises, the *beau monde* is getting back to old-fashioned English habits—for the sumptuous luncheons of the day are turning the late dinner into a supper; second, the malevolence with which the Queen's retirement is criticised, albeit her sons and daughters are assiduous in their appearance in "society," and multitudinous festivals, balls, and charitable dinners rejoice in their patronage.

"The Battle of Dorking" is creating some stir across the Atlantic, and our American cousins are somewhat concerned at the "ferment" and "sense of helplessness and perplexity" into which they imagine we have been thrown by this wild and daring fiction. They will be less alarmed when they find how easily it is possible, by a supposed fortuitous conjunction of events, for the novelist to dispose of Imperialist Germany in the same method. This done by *Macmillan* this month in "Der Ruhm, or the wreck of German Unity," in which the Emperor Fritz—now the lion of London drawing-rooms—woefully comes to grief. In his spirited paper, the *Christian Union*, Mr. Ward Beecher gives us comfort in this wise:—

From this spectacle of war begetting war, of national strength spent in building powder-mines which distrust and hate stand ready to touch off, turn to our affair with England. Our nation had taken deep provocation at injury received in our weakness, which we now felt strong enough to avenge. An irritating trouble with our Canadian neighbours had sprung up. That fruitful source of war, an unsettled boundary, was not wanting. To increase the exasperation, Fenianism—the worst thorn in England's side—had the active sympathy of a large element in our population, and its banished

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1871.

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It cannot justly be said that the framer of the bill has not fairly studied its provisions. It is evident, on the face of it, that he has bestowed upon it a great deal of thought, and that he has brought to bear on the adjustment of its details no small amount—perhaps too great an amount—of legislative ingenuity. But the task turns out to be a very different one from that achieved with so much apparent ease by Mr. Forster last session. There is no possibility of "cantering over the hill difficulties," because there is, on this occasion, no single obstruction of that kind to be surmounted. An immense majority, we may say, of members on both sides of the House, acknowledge the expediency of doing away with the old system of public nominations. It stood self-condemned, it had become not merely meaningless, but mischievous, it did nobody, and no party, any service. It had degenerated, in many parts of the country, into a dangerous nuisance. But it is one thing to abolish what is confessedly evil, and another thing to reconstruct a system which shall not be open to all manner of serious objections, at any rate in anticipation. The Vice-President of the Council soon found that the plan he had devised for new nominations was not free from perils of which he had taken no previous account. In the course of a few hours' discussion it came to be clear that it would be within the power of clever and unscrupulous electioneering agents and partisans to use the machinery provided by Mr. Forster's bill for intensifying the worst results of the old system.

The difficulties brought out in the course of discussion were candidly recognised by Mr. Forster himself, who, towards the close of Friday morning's sitting admitted the expediency of reporting progress, and of reconsidering with his colleagues some of the details of his plan. On Monday he stated the alterations which the Government thought would suffice to obviate the practical inconveniences which might have resulted from the adoption of his first plan. These, however, when thoroughly analysed, were discovered to leave the door open to perils of another sort, and, at one time during the course of the bill in committee on Monday last, it became uncertain whether the Government would not finally abandon even the improved machinery which they had recommended. In the end, however, the clause relating to nominations was so far put into shape as that, with a few reserved amendments promised at a future stage of the measure, it may be considered to answer the general purpose for which it was drawn.

It must be confessed that this improved state of things has resulted very mainly from the abstinent resolution practised by the Liberal members. Imitating the example of Mr. Gladstone, who, perhaps for the first time in his life, has placed himself under a "self-denying ordinance" which imposes upon him silence, nearly all his supporters doggedly decline to take any part in discussions which are plainly intended to waste the time of the committee. More than this. They have withdrawn, or intend to withdraw, from the notice paper the greater number of those amendments with which it stood clogged, and to confer privately with Mr. Forster as to how far it may be deemed advisable to incorporate them in the bill. As a method of getting through the measure within a limited time, and so frustrating the obstructive tactics of part of the Opposition, it will probably be successful. It is an exceptional device resorted to for the purpose of meeting exceptional difficulties. We hope, however, that it will not become common. It is a mode of transacting the business of legislation which nothing but temporary and imperative necessity can justify. Generally, members have no right, even at the solicitation of a Government in which they have confidence, to abrogate their deliberative functions, and to vote, as it were, at the word of command. It is a precedent of bad tendency. It may hereafter lead to many serious and hitherto unthought-of evils. It sullies the representative character of Parliament. It invests a Ministry with all-but-despotic power, and it may tempt leaders less high-minded than Mr. Gladstone to intrigues and tactical stratagems, which will have the effect of silencing their own party in favour of popular but ill-considered measures.

With a view to the present emergency, however, perhaps no better expedient could have been devised. There seems to be, as Mr. Gladstone put it, no alternative left between abandoning the work of serious legislation or altering the rule under which the discussion of it proceeds. We shall not now pretend to point out the causes to which the chaotic state of the House of Commons should be fairly attributed. Perhaps they are more numerous than most persons suspect. Perhaps, also, they have their root deeper in the present constitution of the representative system than many of us would be willing to allow. Certain it is, however, that the history of the session now coming to a close presents a marvellous contrast to the two which preceded it. It will be regarded by posterity as amounting to a scandal. It certainly is discreditable to the House as such. If permitted to continue, or if repeated next session, it will undermine those bases of national confidence upon which Parliamentary institutions rest. But, as we have said, there are symptoms that the evil has at length pretty well exhausted itself. We know not whether the improvement comes too late to save the immediate objects of the expiring session. We hope, almost against hope, that the fruits of it, such as they are, may yet be garnered. But we cannot bring ourselves to accept the probability, or even possibility, of the frequent recurrence of such a state of chaos as that in which legislation has been involved throughout the present session.

THE MEETING OF LIBERALS AT DOWNING-STREET.

THE only substantial objection to be taken against the meeting of Liberals with their Par-

liamentary chiefs at Downing-street, on Thursday last, is that it was possibly too late. It is obviously proper that the Government should, in some way or another, take counsel with its supporters—and this obvious duty is the more incumbent upon them whenever the discipline, and, therefore, the interests, of the Liberal party, are imperilled. The Cabinet has long since ceased to be very closely *en rapport* with its original majority. It has kept itself to itself. It has tabled not a few measures framed by departmental subordinates, without deigning to ask advice among its best friends, and it has been in the habit of pressing such measures with all the greater determination on finding that they were unpalatable to their own side of the House. We could mention half-a-dozen officious, meddlesome, and mischievous bills, brought before the House at most inappropriate hours, and pressed on with a seeming indifference to the strong objections of Liberal members, which have had the misfortune to offend independent men of all parties. It would really appear sometimes as though the heads of the departments were committed to a competitive struggle as to which of them should most successfully create distrust and ill-will among those who lifted them into power. Every one of them wields a weapon against the friends of the Administration—worries them by sanctioning legislative enterprises which look very much like the jobs of underlings—and altogether they create a volume of ill-tempered feeling which largely detracts from the political strength of the Cabinet.

Much of this has arisen from a system of official reticence and mystery which can do no sort of good, and which, nine times out of ten, does incalculable harm. It should be borne in mind that the life of the Liberal party does not reside exclusively in its official chiefs. A more than usual proportion of it may be with the members of the Government, but they do not by any means absorb the whole of it. Some of it remains diffused through the body of the party, and might be available for the advantage of the country. There is no good reason why it should be treated as of no account, nor can it be habitually so treated without the entailment on the Ministry of disagreeable consequences. Because, after all, the immense superiority of the official over the unofficial mind is not so glaring as to warrant airs of superciliousness, and it is quite certain that a little more openness—a little more courtesy—displayed by the officers towards the rank and file, would prevent a vast deal of soreness of feeling.

The meeting at Downing-street on Thursday was a great success. It is a misfortune that it was not called much earlier in the session. It showed that there is no mutinous spirit among the Liberals—or, if there has been, that it has not yet taken root. The rank and file, it is evident, are quite capable of making personal sacrifices. Persistent and obstructive egotism, spite of the insinuations of the press, lies not with them. It is not sullenness, nor stupidity, nor dulness of intellect or feeling, which is justly chargeable upon the Liberal majority, but too great forbearance, and too intense a desire to avoid falling into a habit of mistrusting their leaders. They have not been generously dealt with by their Parliamentary chiefs, or by such papers as the *Times*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, or even the *Spectator*. If they had resorted to conspiracy they might have very speedily altered their own position. They have waited for a change in the bearing of the Government towards them—not very patiently, it may be—not without a good deal of grumbling, we must admit—but they *have* waited without any noticeable outbreak of displeasure. Well, no sooner are they called together and consulted, than they show the stuff they are made of. They are willing to act together as one man—to throw overboard every personal consideration which will lighten the vessel on which the present fortunes of the Liberal party are embarked—and to sink themselves, if by so doing they may advance the cause to which they are attached. We hope the leaders will have learned wisdom from last Thursday's meeting. It must be borne in mind that they have been elected, and have undertaken to *lead*, not to supersede, their followers—and to lead successfully, they must address themselves to the self-respect, as well as the confidence, of their supporters. Intelligent gentlemen do not relish being used as unintelligent counters.

HOPEFUL SYMPTOMS IN FRANCE.

"A PRETENDER the less"—is said to have been the pithy remark of M. Thiers on reading the silly proclamation of the Count de Chambord to the French nation. A few weeks ago it seemed not improbable that "Henri V." would ascend the throne of his ancestors. A large majority of the National Assembly smiled upon his cause; the Orleanist Princes felt it necessary to court the Legitimist Pretender, and are said to have even entered into a compact with him; and the French bishops began to worship the rising sun, beneath whose beams the Papacy might expand into new life. With the exception of his offensive flattery of the French army, the Count preserved a judicious silence, till the recent elections showed that the sentimental traditions of his royal house had lost all hold upon a people who have lately had to face the stern realities of misfortune. Ten days ago the cause of Legitimacy in France was at a very low ebb. Its representative has since issued a manifesto which has extinguished his claims past all recovery, and disgusted his staunchest friends. With puerile infatuation the Count announces that in her hour of "unexampled disasters" he will obey the call of France, and come to her with his devotion, his principles and his flag. "It has," says this unhappy Prince, "waved over my cradle. It will overshadow my grave. In the glorious folds of this stainless flag, I will bring you order and freedom. Frenchmen! Henry V. cannot forsake the white flag of Henry IV." How ineffably foolish must this spread-eagle style of address strike a quick-witted and sensitive people, whose later history is associated with the tricolor, and who, in the present crisis of their fortunes feel that they need the guidance of firm and practical statesmanship. Henry V. has collapsed, and by his self-extinction he seriously compromises his royal cousins of the Orleanist branch, who had been unwise enough to make common cause with him.

Republican institutions have now, for the first time, a chance of being fairly tried in France. The people have learnt wisdom from their adversities, and have discovered that in their extremity worn-out dynasties cannot effectually serve them. Late, but not too late, they have been taught that France must be saved by the union and mutual forbearance of her citizens. Not only the bourgeoisie of the towns, but the peasantry of the rural districts, have voted substantially the same ticket. The yawning chasm which was supposed to separate the sympathies and interests of town and country is found to be by no means impassable. While the urban population are, for the present at least, cured of their socialist heresies, the peasantry have shewn a remarkable disposition to throw off the clerical yoke, and to give the *de facto* Government a sincere support. Nearly all of the 113 Deputies chosen at the recent elections are supporters of M. Thiers, or advanced Republicans, and the vote of the army has come in to extinguish the hopes of the Monarchical party. In the National Assembly, so lately thought to be reactionary and eager to proclaim a Legitimist restoration, the Chief of the Executive can now, it is said, reckon upon the adhesion of some five hundred members.

Moreover, in the French Chamber there are now the elements of a legitimate opposition, which will rely upon argument rather than revolution to realise its policy. M. Gambetta, the favourite candidate of the army, and returned also by several other constituencies, is invested with a moral influence in the country subordinate only to that accorded to M. Thiers. Experience has not been thrown away upon this able and energetic leader. Though enjoying the confidence of the extreme Democrats, he declines to espouse their cause. "Let us," says M. Gambetta in a published letter, "all labour without ceasing, with firmness and moderation, ability and wisdom, to render the Republic, which no honest man now distrusts, a port where our unfortunate country may repose at last, after all the storms it has gone through. For this purpose let us repudiate all excesses; let us be united, firm, vigilant, and, especially, moderate and patient. A great future will then be in store for our principles." This sober counsel, so different in spirit to the frothy manifestoes of the ordinary run of French politicians, indicates that the writer feels the responsibilities of his position, and is prepared rather to act the part of a cautious statesman than of a fiery demagogue. If the National Assembly should now become a deliberative Parliament instead of an arena for clamour, intolerance, and personalities, it will be an inestimable gain to France, and a sign that Constitutional Government has at length taken root in the country. M. Thiers needs such a critic as M. Gambetta may turn out to be, and his antiquated traditions will hardly pass muster in presence of so vigorous, unprejudiced, and keen a political opponent.

Though the recent French elections may be interpreted as a general indication of confidence in the statesman who has pulled the country through its terrible difficulties, they cannot be said to signify a blind adhesion to his policy. They have strengthened the party of decentralisation and have weakened the adherents of Protection. France amid all her misfortunes has not, it appears, forgotten the material benefits that accrued from the liberal commercial policy of the Empire. The free-trade party is now strong and formidable in the National Assembly. It is the representative of powerful interests out of doors, which will not consent that industry shall be shackled and commerce paralysed in order that MM. Thiers and Pouyer-Quertier may quickly solve the financial problem before them. We are told that no less than ninety of the new members will take their seats in the Assembly with the intention of strenuously opposing the economical system patronised by the Government, and "that all the Deputies of the extreme Left, whatever their origin, will either keep away, or, with their whole party, vote for free trade." What the views of M. Gambetta may be on these commercial questions is not very clearly indicated, but if he should think fit to place himself at the head of the free-trade party, it will be difficult for M. Thiers and his Protectionist colleague to carry out the financial policy shadowed forth in the recent speech at Versailles. If France at present lacks first-class statesmen, she possesses not a few public men eminently qualified to grapple with the fallacies of Protection, and a host of politicians who have discovered the serious evils which flow from the system of centralisation. Amid the full and fair discussion of the principles of government which will now, we hope, be initiated, there is no fear that the cause of freedom, either in respect to local institutions or fiscal policy, will eventually suffer.

DETACHED NOTES.

IF Londoners had the spirit—shall we mildly phrase it?—of Parisians, they would not fail to let the whole world know that their city is at the present time, the chief rendezvous of crowned heads on their travels, as well as the asylum for political refugees, and the world's emporium. Certainly we make no fuss about our distinguished visitors, who come up by rail like ordinary travellers, and, in a matter-of-fact way, take a cab to their destined hotel. We have now amongst us the Emperor and Empress of Brazil—the most unostentatious potentates and persevering of sightseers; the Crown Prince of Germany and his lady, who has not lost the name of "daughter of England," besides monarchs retired from business, and numerous German Princes, who hardly count. We can't, or don't, put them all in palaces; we are deficient in such show places as Paris can still boast of; but we do present the aspect of a greatly improving capital. Well, it is the height of the season when State balls, concerts and levées, garden parties and all kinds of entertainments tread on each others' heels, and when Rotten-row is the choicest of sights, and any plebeian may catch a glimpse of a Royal face at the expense of a walk or a 'bus. Without moralising too intrusively, there are two things which the present full tide of fashionable life suggests—first, how, under all kinds of disguises, the *beau monde* is getting back to old-fashioned English habits—for the sumptuous luncheons of the day are turning the late dinner into a supper; second, the malevolence with which the Queen's retirement is criticised, albeit her sons and daughters are assiduous in their appearance in "society," and multitudinous festivals, balls, and charitable dinners rejoice in their patronage.

"The Battle of Dorking" is creating some stir across the Atlantic, and our American cousins are somewhat concerned at the "ferment" and "sense of helplessness and perplexity" into which they imagine we have been thrown by this wild and daring fiction. They will be less alarmed when they find how easily it is possible, by a supposed fortuitous conjunction of events, for the novelist to dispose of Imperialist Germany in the same method. This done by *Macmillan* this month in "Der Ruhm, or the wreck of German Unity," in which the Emperor Fritz—now the lion of London drawing-rooms—woefully comes to grief. In his spirited paper, the *Christian Union*, Mr. Ward Beecher gives us comfort in this wise:—

From this spectacle of war begetting war, of national strength spent in building powder-mines which distrust and hate stand ready to touch off, turn to our affair with England. Our nation had taken deep provocation at injury received in our weakness, which we now felt strong enough to avenge. An irritating trouble with our Canadian neighbours had sprung up. That fruitful source of war, an unsettled boundary, was not wanting. To increase the exasperation, Fenianism—the worst thorn in England's side—had the active sympathy of a large element in our population, and its banished

leaders had received honours from our Government. What more promising grounds for a war could be asked?

But, instead of burning each other's towns, and killing and torturing a hundred thousand men or so, and darkening the homes throughout two countries, and leaving our children a burden of debt and taxation, along with a worse burden of mutual hate—instead of this, ten gentlemen have held a few conversations, there has been a little delivering of speeches and engrossing of parchments, and—that is all! This is the whole price paid for such a securing of the rights of both parties, such a preservation of the honour and all just interests of each, as no war could have gained.

War compares with such a settlement exactly as trial by combat compares with trial by jury. The one implies certain waste of life, and wholly uncertain justice. The other means absolute safety to life, and the best assurance of justice that can be obtained. In later times it will seem incredible that it took the world six hundred years to make so obvious an advance from barbarism. The principle is simply this: there being a pile of combustibles between my neighbour's house and mine, shall I set fire to it, or join hands with him to clear it away?

Here then is fact in antagonism with a fiction which places the United States in '75 among the enemies of Great Britain, and as one of the indirect agents of her downfall. Is it not just possible that, instead of these dire catastrophes which are filling the imagination of our Cassandras, Germany, America, and England, may three years hence be combining their moral influence to preserve the peace of the world?

We welcome Lord Shaftesbury among the company of preachers. His lordship was present last Sunday at one of the short afternoon services which are being carried on with so much success at the Agricultural Hall under the auspices of the Rev. J. T. Davidson, of the English Presbyterian Church. After the usual devotional service, and a scriptural exposition from Mr. Davidson, the noble earl delivered "a practical address," which the faithful *Record* reports. But if a discourse founded on the text of the Bible be not a sermon, we know not what is. His lordship says he shrinks—though we hardly know why he should—"from undertaking the more spiritual part of a public service." He takes, as many of his more recent speeches indicate, a sad and almost desponding view of the moral and spiritual condition of his fellows, as is not unnatural on the part of a zealous philanthropist, who is ever probing the wounds of society in the hope that he may help to heal them. We give a sample of his sermon:—

> I recognise the great value of the stated ministry, because it is essential to good order and right teaching, still I recognise, because the Scripture recognises, the efforts of Christian men as such. For a Christian is a king and a priest. He is a king towards God inasmuch as he may entertain his own belief, and is responsible to God alone for that belief; he is a priest, inasmuch as he may himself set forth the Word of God, and approach and have access to God without the intervention of any earthly power. If you have attained to that position, go forth, every one of you, according to your several gifts and opportunities, and preach the Word of God in every direction. Go forth in the morning when you have leisure, and in the evening. Turn the hours of the Sabbath to that account. Let the women in their families, and by their example all around, invite others to follow that example, and let the men take every opportunity to speak in the open air, or in their own room, at the corners of the streets, wherever they have opportunity, let them tell every man the great truths of the Gospel of Christ, that man is sent here not for temporary and earthly purposes, but to be citizens of eternity, and to grasp hold of the great and precious gift of immortality, purchased through the blood of our everlasting Saviour.

We are told that the vast congregation paid fixed attention to his lordship's address—an address which will find an echo in the hearts of Nonconformists from whom he is formally separated, while it will probably excite clamour and scorn on the par of many of the "priests" of his own Church.

For two months the Tichborne case has been going on before Chief-Justice Bovill and a special jury, and although a bill has been brought into Parliament to enable any of the law courts to sit during the long vacation, the lawyers concerned in this protracted trial have declined to take the hint, and from August to November it will be hung up, both plaintiff and defendant protesting against the long delay. Whatever the exigency, barristers must have their three months' holiday; and as the chief counsel in the case threatened to throw up their briefs if the case were proceeded with during the summer, they have been allowed to have their way. During that long period the public will have to wait before it is decided whether the claimant is the real Sir Roger, or the son of a Whitechapel butcher—whether he can claim estates worth 25,000*l.* a year, or is to be punished as a consummate impostor. On the one hand, we are told not to expect that the suit will again come on; on the other, that it will probably be heard again on appeal, and that it will be the most costly on record.

MEN AND THINGS IN AMERICA.

(*By a Cosmopolitan.*)

No. II.—OLLA PODRIDA.

New York did not wear its brightest aspect as we entered the harbour; but, though the rain fell down constantly, there were enough of interesting sights to keep us on deck. The forest of masts, the steam-ferries—built on a plan unlike anything in Europe—the houses, warehouses, and spires in the distance, with all the diversified scenes surrounding a great maritime city, combined to afford a deeply interesting panorama. Landing in Jersey city at about one o'clock, we had the afternoon to look about us, previous to continuing our journey. Sauntering along the streets, we found the American mud very like London mud, the American men and women very like English men and women, and the "stores"—for there are no shops here, except workshops—very like English shops. The conveyances passing in the streets wore, however, a very different appearance. The carriages, resting on slender-looking hickory wheels, seemed what Englishmen would call "gingerbread," and decidedly risky. They are excellently adapted for the wretched roads which obtain in America, and stand an amount of jolting which would soon smash up our more substantial but less durable carriages. The street-wagons reminded us of some similar ones we have met with in out-of-the-way parts of Holland, and possibly the Dutch, when they settled in the country, introduced them. They look more like large dinner-trays on wheels than anything else.

At eleven p.m. we snugly ensconced ourselves in sleeping-cars, and awoke next morning at Albany, the capital of New York State. These sleeping-cars are a great convenience, and it is certainly strange they have never been introduced into England. By a simple contrivance they are in the daytime turned into ordinary passenger carriages. We found them very clean and comfortable. The democratic principles of Americans will not tolerate our divisions of first, second, and third-class passengers. There all men travel on an equality, except when drawing-room and parlour cars are provided, at a slight extra expense. The seats are so arranged that no one need fear unpleasant society. They are placed so as to hold two persons on each, but, when four persons wish to be *tête-a-tête*, they can reverse the backs of one of the seats, and thus make up a select party. The carriages are all warmed, and provided with other conveniences. They are very long, and have entrances at both ends; so that with little difficulty you may, if so disposed, traverse the whole length of the train. Owing to these arrangements, the peculiar dangers which have made railway-travelling so odious to unprotected ladies in England do not exist at all in America.

Exactly fourteen days after leaving England to join the steamer at Queenstown, we grasped the hands of the friends who were ready to receive us with a hospitable welcome in the interior of New York State. Fourteen days is only a very brief space, but in that time we seemed to have lived an age, and commenced a new existence. And yet how difficult it was to realise that we were over three thousand miles away from our accustomed friends and haunts.

One of the first things that strikes the attention of a stranger is the curious difference between some of the words in use in England and in America. As we have remarked, all shops are "stores." To speak of a music store sounds particularly droll to an Englishman, but such is the custom. Drapery is "dry goods," and flour "bread-stuffs." Muslin is "lawn," and calico is "muslin." Print dresses are called "calico." A bowl is a basin and a basin is a bowl: thus a sugar basin is a "sugar bowl," and a tin washing bowl is a "basin." Goloshes are "rubbers," the former term exciting laughter when used by us. To speak of a "clever" person means a kind, good-natured, person. "Cunning" is applied indiscrimately to anything pretty or charming. The railway-stations are all *depôts*, and the carriages are all "cars." A friend of ours inquired what o'clock it was, and got the reply, "Mine isn't a clock its a watch?" He ought to have asked, What was the time?

The Americans are very apt at coining singular phrases. Thus a quack doctor advertises "a lightning cure." A railroad company solicit support for the "New York and Boston Air Line," suggesting visions of M. Gambetta and balloon voyages, but really meaning that the line in question is as direct as the flight of a carrier pigeon through the air. A social festival is announced with the statement that "arrangements have been made for *a genuine good time*." Religious people have also "good times" in their services. A clever business man is always "smart," and a conceited fellow is said "to think *some* of himself." No less a person than the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is reported to have said, in a recent sermon:—"People go to meeting, and feel refreshed, and have *a good time*. . . . There is a great deal too much going to meeting. If it could be distributed, and everybody go *some*, and nobody go *se* much, it would be better." In the same sermon Mr. Beecher speaks of "*dead and alive* intellectual statements." It rains or snows "considerable." When people are pleased at anything, although they may not be moved to laughter, they will say they are "tickled to death." The verb to will is used much the same as in Ireland, as for instance, "Drivers will take three minutes to cross this bridge," reminding us of a notice we once saw on an Irish railway—"Dogs *will not* go in this train"; and of the Irishman who fell into a river, and called out, "I *will* be drowned, and nobody *shall* help me." A lady asking you to taste her sauces, will say that they will "go good" with what you are eating. A friend said to a storekeeper, "Are you the proprietor of this place?" and the reply was, "Well, I guess I *run this concern*." A respectable daily paper speaks of a professional pedestrian as "a professional walkist"; and we have even seen a noted singer referred to as "this great singist." The word "fix" has divers meanings. Thus you hear of "fixing" the dinner-table, "fixing" yourself, *i.e.*, dressing, "fixing" the room when it is cleaned, and also of numberless things which are generically designated "fixings." "Yankee notions," is often seen in shop windows, referring to toys, combs and brushes, hooks and eyes, &c. One person sympathising with another who has been working hard, will inquire if he or she has been *killed*, meaning overcome with fatigue. "Folks" is applied generally to relatives and friends. "How are the folks *to* home?" is constantly heard. "Reckon" and "calculate" are used as synonyms for *think*. "This section" is used in connection with any place in which you may happen to be. A "variety business" means what in our schooldays we used to call an "all-sorts shop."

The objection to the use of the term "master" is universal in the States. An employer or overlooker is always "the Boss," and domestics are always "helps." "That's *so*," is a common exclamation in conversation, and is often equivalent to "you don't say so!" The *New York Herald*—the *Times* of America—publishes the following in a leading article:—

> Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, who has filled considerable space in the history of the Anti-slavery agitation in this country, and who is well known as the American Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg under the Lincoln administration, has renounced Republicanism, and come out *flat-footed* for the Democracy.

Why on earth the *New York Herald* should condescend to use such a preposterous adjective as "flat-footed," is surprising. When the great organs of public opinion torture their wits to corrupt the Anglo-Saxon language, it is no wonder that smaller journals follow suit. If two vessels have a collision they are said to have "collided."

When you are narrating anything, it sounds passing strong to be interrupted by exclamations of "do tell!" and "I want to know," &c., but English people are often guilty of similar unmeaning phrases. "No, sir," "no *sirree*," are drawled out to suit a variety of sentences. The verb to "locate," is very popular. In almost the first paper we took up we found the editor congratulating his readers on the fact that his was "a real *live* newspaper," and in the *New York Evangelist*, a high-class religious paper, we found a correspondent describing a certain minister as "a *live* pastor—meaning, of course, that he was *alive* to his vocation. Possibly many of the expressions attributed to Americans are exaggerations, but allowing a liberal discount, it is still surprising that a nation priding itself on its educational advantages, should degenerate the English language so freely. When a store has been broken into by thieves, it is said to have been "burglarised." Charitable people are requested to "donate liberality." These illustrations could be multiplied, and we can fully believe that the old joke may be true of some backwoods orator, that he commenced a Fourth-of-July oration by saying:—"The crisis which were to have arriven have arroven. We air a great people, and we *must* be cracked up." The late Dean Alford and Mr. Washington Moon would have had a wide sphere of usefulness in the United States.

Our first Sunday evening was spent in a Presbyterian Church, where, in lieu of the usual service,

a public meeting was held to celebrate the anniversary of a young men's society. A judge and a "deputation" were imported for the occasion, and the speeches were moderately good, although the hon. judge seemed to regard the strict letter of our version of the Holy Scriptures to be quite as important as their spirit. He was especially severe on those who favour a new revision. The absurdity of such remarks to young men struck us forcibly. Unless the men who thought themselves justified in writing a fulsome eulogy of that pedantic fool James I. were *inspired*, then surely the great scholars of this advanced age, aided by the results of later researches, ought to be better qualified than their predecessors for the work of translation. A local paper, describing the meeting, said the speeches "were among the most *entertaining* features of the evening." It is needless to say that meetings of this character are never held on Sundays in Great Britain, but here they go further, and even hold "Sabbath School Concerts" on Sunday evenings.

A stranger cannot fail to note that American cities differ most from English cities in their unfinished aspect. In England we do things slowly but thoroughly. Here, even in the older States, all is "hurry-skurry," and things are made to "serve their purpose," which Englishmen would never tolerate. The railway-stations are miserable hovels, the railway lines, or "tracks" as they are called, are not fenced in, and run through great cities with no protection whatever. How the American horses get accustomed to this is a marvel to one who has been used to English horses, which generally turn restive at the sound of a railway whistle. The roads are simply execrable, and make driving a torture worthy of the Spanish Inquisition. Sir John Doyle, whose name is revered in Guernsey for the good roads he constructed in that island, is sadly needed in the United States if he could only return to earth. The only time when driving is pleasant is during the sleighing season—then locomotion is delightful and exhilirating.

We were somewhat surprised to find the Americans of both sexes ardent worshippers of dress. Outside of Paris we have never seen the ladies so devoted to personal adornment. On the average our fair cousins are better and more tastefully dressed than their English sisters. Is it ungallant to say they need to be so? Certainly there are many beautiful women here, and we have yet to see the southern dames whose charms may modify our convictions, but hitherto we give the palm of beauty to English ladies, young and (especially) old, as surpassing all those of the countries we have visited. Male attire seems to us inferior to that of England, and we are inclined to agree with Napoleon III., who is said to have spoken of the English as "the best dressed gentlemen in the world."

There is more respect paid to the dead than to the living in America. Politicians abuse each other with an energy and coarseness exceeding even the *Standard's* vituperation of Mr. Bright. It is only charitable to hope that they don't mean half the hard things they say. When, however, a man has "shuffled off this mortal coil," then everybody unites to praise his virtues and, slightly altering Sir Robert Peel's remark about Lord Palmerston, there is a general *requiem* of "we were all proud of him." Grand funerals are the fashion here, and the old story of the man who effected an insurance on his life and then boasted that he was "worth more dead than alive," might read here that men *cost* more dead than alive. People in moderate circumstances will lavish money in needless extravagance when they have to bury their relations, and the number of carriages which often follow very obscure and unknown persons to the grave is positively astounding. The Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, and other similar societies embrace every opportunity of turning out in full strength whenever a member dies. Bereaved relations have complained to us of the morbid curiosity which induces a certain class of people to intrude upon families in sorrow, for the sole purpose of gazing at the corpse of a person whom probably they never saw in his lifetime.

As there are signs that a hard struggle is imminent between the two great political parties in America it is well that Englishmen should know how great has been the work which the Republican party has effected. At a recent State Republican Convention in Connecticut the following preamble to a series of resolutions was adopted :—

Resolved,—That we gladly renew our allegiance to the principles and policy of the Republican party. We challenge the history of political organisations to parallel the record of its ten years of national rule. A gigantic rebellion has been suppressed: four millions of slaves set free; armies of a million raised and then disbanded; labour made free and honourable; free homesteads offered to all settlers; the Pacific Railroad built; universal liberty and equal civil and political rights for the first time secured by constitutional amendment; the States that broke their connections reconstructed and restored; taxation repeatedly reduced, the last reduction being 80,000,000 dollars a year; the national debt greatly reduced, 200,000,000 dollars of the reduction taking place under President Grant; credit raised at home and abroad; the price of gold brought steadily downward; the revenues vigilantly collected and honestly disbursed; the perfect citizenship of all adopted citizens for the first time protected by settling the doctrine of expatriation; the Monroe doctrine vindicated in the case of the French invasion of Mexico; peace maintained, and the national character kept in the highest respect throughout the world. We know of no way of judging the future but by the past. The Republican party has never made a pledge to liberty and union which it has not redeemed; from the beginning to the end it has met the desperate opposition of the Democratic party.

There are some points of policy which Englishmen cannot view with satisfaction in the *programme* of the Republicans, for example, in respect to free-trade; but it is well to remember in England that the success of the Democrats would mean the triumph of principles and practices which led to the rebellion. It is to be hoped that the Republicans will retain power until the Americans have been, as Mr. Disraeli, would say, "educated up" to just views on matters respecting which, however they may boast of their superiority, they are certainly far behind England. Then, and not till then, a new and more enlightened party could take office with advantage to this and all other countries.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The results of the elections are still more favourable than was supposed to the Moderate Republican party. Only one avowed Legitimist and one Bonapartist have been returned. Of the 113 Deputies elected more than eighty are Conservative Republicans, having for the most part adhered to the programme of M. Thiers; thirteen are Radical Republicans, viz., MM. Gambetta, Laurent, Pichat, Laurier, Escarguel, Feroullal, Naquet, Jean St. Martin, Pascal Duprat, Lin Millaud, Breslay, Corbon, and Scheurer-Kestner; three are Orleanists, M. Tierrot, General Chaband Latour, and M. Duvergner de Hauranne; one Bonapartist, M. Magne. In the four most aristocratic arrondissements of Paris M. Gambetta polled 10,000 votes.

The army has voted everywhere for the Republican candidates. At Paris M. Gambetta obtained 1,787 military votes, General de Cissey 1,319, and M. Wolowski 1,079. The voting papers of the army are remarkable from the fact that thay all bear at the top of the list the name of M. Gambetta. The twenty names which follow belong to the list of the Parisian Union of the Press.

Letters from the south of France attribute the Republican reaction at the late elections in a great measure to the clumsy attempts of the country clergy to raise up an agitation in favour of a new expedition to Rome.

Great satisfaction is expressed in official quarters at the aspect of affairs in France, which seems daily to improve. The Government can now reckon on more than 500 votes.

M. Gambetta has addressed a letter dated the 6th inst., expressing joy at the result of the elections. He says it shows that France has decided for the good cause, and that she is determined to make every effort to reconquer the grand position from which Monarchy caused her to fall. This will of the country imposes upon Republicans great duties. It is from a Republican Government that France hopes for and expects her regeneration.

Let us, therefore, all labour without ceasing, with firmness and moderation, ability and wisdom, to render the Republic, which no honest man now distrusts, a port where our unfortunate country may repose at last, after all the storms it has gone through. For this purpose let us repudiate all excesses; let us be united, firm, vigilant, and, especially, moderate and patient. A great future will then be in store for our principles.

A Paris letter says "Ninety new Deputies come with the intention of opposing with all their power the economical system patronised by the Government, and it may be asserted that all the Deputies who will sit on the extreme Left, whatever their origin, will, on these questions, either keep away or, with their whole party, vote for Free Trade."

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

In the National Assembly at Versailles on Thursday Count Jaubert, in proposing a motion to levy a tax on passports and foreign residents, made a foolish but irritating and offensive attack upon English visitors to Paris. M. Jules Favre, in resisting the motion, replied that Count Jaubert had no right to give that meaning to the visits of the English people, for those excursion trains had been preceded by enormous trains of provisions for the revictualling of Paris. M. Favre added that such were the splendid marks of sympathy given by a nation which does not allow herself to shut up in the narrow scruples of those in power; but even if it were true the English people were coming to look at their ruins they would see at the same time the great and generous efforts to make them speedily disappear in Paris. The Minister stated that Count Jaubert had proposed also a kind of crusade against Germany, and that he was painfully surprised at such a motion at a time when France had to submit to foreign rule, and when at any moment conflicts might break out in spite of all the efforts of the Government. M. Favre concluded as follows:—"Our duty is to prevent the explosion of such conflicts, and I repeat I regret the language used by Count Jaubert, which might have very serious consequences. We must not, by such inopportune and inflammatory remarks, resume a dreadful war which diplomacy has ended. It is necessary it should be known that we desire the maintenance of peace; but if we wish the army of occupation to observe a discipline which it too often forgets, we must, on our side, remove all pretexts for unbearable vexations."

On the same day the Assembly passed the third clause of the Newspaper Caution-Money Bill, fixing the maximum of the money to be deposited at 12,000 francs in towns of 50,000 inhabitants, and 6,000 francs in towns of less population. All the other remaining clauses, and subsequently the whole bill, were then adopted by 317 votes against 199. The *Journal de Paris* doubts the efficacy of the caution-money system, because the party backing up a newspaper is seldom in any embarrassment to find the funds necessary to pay the fines inflicted upon his newspaper for offending against the law. The *Journal de Paris* is of opinion that other means should be found to check the spread of revolutionary and socialist doctrines, such as the political instruction of the masses, and a constant and energetic propaganda of the principles of order and liberty.

On Saturday the Assembly was addressed by the Minister of Finance, who said that enormous quantities of certain articles had arrived in French ports since the introduction of the bill proposing new taxes, and he demanded that the Assembly should pass at once part of these taxes, otherwise the Treasury would every day lose several millions. The Assembly voted the urgency of these measures, and successively adopted the new taxes on coffees, sugars, cocoas, teas, and other colonial produce. The goods which have been despatched to France before the introduction of the bill will, however, only be taxed according to the old tariff. The whole bill was subsequently passed by 483 votes against 5.

According to the *Nation Souveraine*, the first act of the Assembly on the arrival of its full complement of members will be to have a proposal brought forward for prolonging for two years the powers invested in M. Thiers.

It is fully believed that after the recess, which is likely to last from the first or second week in August until the beginning of October, the National Assembly will meet in Paris.

MANIFESTO OF THE COUNT OF CHAMBORD.

An address has been issued by the Count of Chambord, in which he promises not to attempt any disturbance of the existing order of things, but tells his countrymen that he holds himself in readiness to take the crown whenever they shall think fit to offer it to him. The following are the important passages of a document which will doubtless be historic :—

Frenchmen!—I am in your midst. You have opened the gates of France to me, and I have been unable to deny myself the happiness of revisiting my country. But I will not, by a prolonged stay, afford fresh pretexts for agitating the public mind, and causing disturbances at the present moment. I quit, therefore, this Chambord, which was your gift, and of which I have proudly borne the name for forty years in the path of exile. On taking my departure I am desirous of telling you that I do not separate myself from you. France knows that I belong to her. I cannot forget that the monarchical right is the patrimony of the nation, nor can I decline the duties it imposes upon me in her regard. With God's help we shall all found together, when you wish it, on the broad basis of administrative decentralisation and local franchises, a Government in harmony with the real wants of the country. We shall give as a guarantee for those public liberties to which every Christian people has a right, universal suffrage honestly exercised, and the control of the two Chambers; and we shall resume the national movement of the end of the last century while restoring to it its real character. Frenchmen, I am ready to do anything to aid my country in rising from its ruins, and in reassuming its rank in the world. The only sacrifice which I am not prepared to make is that of my honour. I am, and wish to be, in harmony with the time in which I live. I pay a sincere homage to all its grandeurs, and whatever may have been the colour of the flag under which our soldiers marched, I have admired their heroism, and rendered thanks to God for all that their bravery has added to the treasure of the glories of France. Between you and me there must subsist no misunderstanding or hidden thought. No, I will not be silent because ignorant or credulous people have spoken of privileges of absolutism, of intolerance, and of I know not what besides—of tithes, of feudal rights, phantoms which the most audacious bad faith seeks to raise up before your eyes. I will not allow the standard of Henry IV., of Francis I., and Joan of Arc to be torn from my hands. It is with that flag that our national unity was made; it was with that flag that your forefathers, led by mine, conquered that Alsace and Lorraine whose fidelity will be our consolation in our misfortunes. Frenchmen! Henry V. cannot abandon the white flag.

July 5, 1871. CHAMBORD.

There is a good deal of correspondence as to the effect produced by the address. It is said to have "disgusted the Orleans family. The Monarchical camp is once more divided into two parties." The Duc de Nemours and the Duc d'Alencon have visited M. Thiers. Most of the French papers comment in an unfavourable manner upon the manifesto

of the Count de Chambord. The *Débats* declares that the white flag is almost as much dreaded as the red. The *Daily News* special correspondent at Versailles says that the manifesto cannot fail to do good service to the Republic, and put an end to all fusionist intrigues. The partisans of Henry V. in the French Assembly being unable to attempt any movement in his favour, owing to the result of the elections of July 2, the manifesto is in reality, the correspondent says, a last dying speech and confession. According to the *Gaulois*, several of the Legitimist Deputies in the Assembly intend to resign their seats. It is announced that the Count de Chambord has taken his departure from Paris for Bruges.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes an article upon the German occupation of France. The German *chargé d'affaires* has, it seems, complained of the hostile language of certain French papers as being calculated to cause exasperation among the inhabitants of the occupied departments. This the *Journal Officiel* admits is likely to be the result, and it therefore points out to the writers who use such language that everything calculated to produce irritation should be carefully avoided.

Amiens has been declared in a state of siege by the Prussian commandant, in consequence of a Prussian soldier having been murdered, and the murderer remaining undiscovered.

There is a question of giving Marshal MacMahon the entire command of the French army, with the view of imprinting a character of greater unity upon a force which will shortly exceed 300,000 men.

It is stated that the number of the persons summarily executed by the Versailles troops is believed to reach the figure of 15,000.

At Strasburg, on Thursday, a fresh instalment of the war indemnity, amounting to 104,000,000 francs, was paid to the German authorities. A further sum of 175,000,000 francs will, it is stated, be paid on Monday.

The French Government announces that applicants for the new loan will receive allotments at the rate of 45 per cent. on their proposals.

The *Liberté* estimates at 40,000 the number of lodgers expelled by their landlords, and whose furniture has been detained by the latter.

The *Monde*—organ of the priesthood—loudly laments the installation of King Victor Emmanuel in Rome, and says:—"If God, by a miraculous intervention, does not stop us in a few years, we shall fall into an abyss. With the rapidity which marks events of the present time, in a few days, we may find ourselves in the depths of barbarism of which no idea can be formed." The *Monde* draws a comparison between the King, whom it terms a robber, and the Pope, and says:—"It is the Popes who, by condemning the adulteries of princes, have formed marriage and the family."

There is no danger of discord between the Government and the Committee of Army Organisation, the bases of which will be extensive conscription, short service, and the abolition of substitutes.

General Manteuffel's visit made a good impression on M. Thiers and his *entourage*. The General was conciliatory, and well disposed to do what he could to prevent collisions and soften the asperities of foreign occupation.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Germany left Berlin at nine o'clock on Saturday evening on his visit to Ems. His Majesty arrived at Frankfort at a quarter-past eight on Sunday morning, and was received by the authorities. The Emperor inspected the troops, and continued his journey to Wiesbaden, where he arrived at ten o'clock. He was enthusiastically received by an immense crowd. A review of the troops was held at noon, after which His Majesty dined with Prince Charles and subsequently left for Ems. On arriving there in the evening the Emperor was received at the railway-station by the authorities of the town and several princes. A large number of people assembled, and gave His Majesty what the telegram calls a tremendous reception. General von Moltke arrived at Gastein on Sunday.

AUSTRIA.

On the 4th the Budget was brought up for consideration in the Upper House. The House was very fully attended; the seats even of the Archdukes and Princes of the Church, who have absented themselves for several years, being occupied. The President of the Ministry, during the general debate on the estimates, stated that in consequence of the great historical events which have recently occurred, the chances of a peaceful settlement of pending questions was now greater than ever before. The estimates for 1871 were adopted *en bloc*, and the financial law was passed without debate.

ITALY.

On the night of the 4th a brilliantly-attended ball was given by the municipality, and King Victor Emmanuel was present. At eleven p.m. His Majesty left for Florence. Next day there was an imposing demonstration in front of the Quirinal Palace by the working men's societies. A great number of flags were displayed, and the King, who appeared several times on the balcony, was loudly cheered. The Ministers and members of the diplomatic body were present at the ball.

The municipality of Rome gave a grand banquet to the deputations from the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, the Italian Ministers, and the Mayors of the city. Signor Visconti-Venosta, replying to a toast proposed by Prince Pallavicini, thanked the Roman people in the name of the Government, and called upon those present to pay homage to the memory of Cavour. He added that the conduct of the Romans during the stay of King Victor Emmanuel was a justification of the programme of Rome being the capital of Italy, and proved that the seat of Government has been established in a city profoundly devoted to the dynasty, and where it understood that the stability of a country's institutions is the first condition of all political progress, and that liberty is only possible in conjunction with order and respect for religious sentiment. Signor Visconti-Venosta's speech was loudly cheered by all present.

Telegrams from several towns of Italy announce great rejoicings at the transfer of the capital to Rome. The French, Austrian, and English Ministers have arrived in Rome.

AMERICA.

President Grant has formally proclaimed the ratification of the Washington Treaty.

The opponents of the treaty in the Dominion have received a check from an unexpected quarter. It will be remembered that some time ago the Government of New Brunswick appointed commissioners to visit the various Provisional Governments, to perfect plans for united opposition. At St. John's, Newfoundland, however, they were informed that that Government declined to oppose the treaty, and would not join in any measure of opposition. Yet Newfoundland has as deep an interest in the fisheries as any of the provinces.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"There has recently been a decided toning down of the earnest discussion of the Treaty of Washington in Canada, and from nearly all sources we now receive an expression of the belief that such clauses of the treaty as are to be submitted to the Dominion Parliament will be ratified. The Dominion Government is said to be determined to force the treaty through, and the objectors from the Maritime Provinces are to be told that ratification is necessary for urgent State reasons. Sir John A. Macdonald, who has not yet made any public expression of his views upon the treaty, is announced as busily engaged in visiting the doubtful members of Parliament, so as to secure the support of a majority for ratification."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Mr. Joseph Trutch has been appointed first Lieutenant-Governor of the new province of British Columbia.

The second Anglo-American cable has been recovered and repaired by the steamer Scanderia. All three of the trans-Atlantic cables are now in working order.

The Dutch Chamber has ratified by 34 against 30 votes, the treaty concluded with England relative to the cession of the Dutch possessions on the coast of Guinea.

On the 1st of January, 1872, the United States will have not less than 50,000 miles of railroad in active operation, and thenceforth will be increasing at the rate of 5,000 per annum.

The *British Medical Journal* says—"According to the latest advices the cholera has declined at St. Petersburg, but appears to have increased at Moscow, and to be extending its ravages in a southward direction."

The King and Queen of the Belgians will shortly take up their residence at Ostend. The Emperor and Empress of Germany are expected at Ostend early in August, accompanied by Prince Bismark and a numerous suite. It is possible the Emperor of Russia will also go to Ostend.

It is estimated that the total number of Prussian officers who, during the late war, fell on the battle-field, or afterwards died of their wounds, is 1,210. Of these nearly all were infantry officers, of whom 1,059 were killed. The cavalry, which, except at Gravelottes and the fights immediately preceding it, was little engaged, lost only seventy-six officers. The artillery, which played a very important part in every battle, lost only seventeen officers.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST.—A telegram was received in Capetown, May 10th, from Dredas Dorp, announcing that the French ship Souvenance, from Pondicherry for Martinique, was a complete wreck. Over 150 bodies had been washed ashore.

ALGERIA.—In the province of Algiers the insurgents have very generally submitted, and some of the principal chiefs are now prisoners in the hands of the French authorities. In the province of Constantine, however, the work of suppressing the insurrection proceeds more slowly.

AFFGHAN NEWS.—The reconciliation between Ameer Shere Ali and Yakoob Khan is due to the intercession of the Governor-General. The latest Cabul news represents the Ameer's army as furious at the death of Feramorz, and with difficulty restrained from killing Aslom Khan. Yakoob Khan professes the utmost willingness now to trust his father and go to Cabul. A reconciliation is very probable.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY. — Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, has just celebrated its third annual commencement. The degrees conferred on the forty graduates were distributed as follows:—For a course including classics, seven; for others, thirty-three, of which latter sixteen were for science generally, nine for philosophy, seven for civil engineering, and one for veterinary surgery. Cornell claims to take the lead of those who believe in conferring equal advantages upon students who have prepared themselves thoroughly in non-classical or in classical studies.

THE GREEK BRIGANDS.—A letter from Athens in the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"You may not have of late heard much of Takos and his brigand band, but it would be a mistake to infer that he has retired from business, or that he is in any way deterred by the reward still offered for his head from attempting to keep up his well-earned reputation for atrocity. About a fortnight since news came to Athens of his latest exploit on the mountains, and of its bloody reality we have since had ocular demonstration. It appears that the band, while attacking a sheepfold near Marousi, encountered some opposition, but succeeded in carrying away a boy, for whose release the chief demanded from the parents so exorbitant a ransom that they were only able to furnish a part of it. This part was accepted in part payment, the brigands' mode of recovering the other part being to mutilate the poor boy before releasing him. His nose and ears were cut off, and he is now in the military hospital here. He was seen by the Queen on Wednesday last. In the meantime, Takos, though pursued by the Greek troops, regained the Turkish frontier, and is now enjoying the mountain air in Thessaly."

Between twenty and thirty boys belonging to a school at Ore were bathing at Ecclesbourne, near Hastings, on Saturday, when several of them ventured too far from the shore, and owing to the force of the current were unable to return. They were under the care of a tutor, who, with the assistance of a coastguardsman, rescued five of them, but one was drowned. His body was washed ashore about a mile eastward on Saturday night. His name is Frederick Roome, and his parents reside in the Isle of Wight.

AN ARREST FOR OPEN-AIR PREACHING. — Mr. Gawin Kirkham, the respected secretary of the Open Air Mission, was brought up at the Hammersmith Police-court, on Friday, on the following charge. He was summoned by the police for standing and preaching on a footway in Kensington, and causing a crowd of persons to assemble, whereby the free passage of the footway was obstructed. The defendant, who pleaded not guilty, was defended by Mr. Baxter. Police-constable Lyngane said that, on the 26th ult., he was on duty in High-street, Kensington, when his attention was drawn to a crowd of persons at the corner of Church-street. The defendant had his hat in his hand and was preaching. He was accompanied by several persons, who took part in the service. Witness asked the defendant to desist, but he continued preaching in a loud voice. Persons could not pass along the footpath, and the traffic in the road was stopped in consequence of the crowd. Cross-examined: He took defendant to the station, as he would not give his name and address. Witness professed to be a Roman Catholic, but said he would always do his duty. Mr. Baxter said the defendant was secretary of an association which had existed for eighteen years. He denied that the footpath was obstructed, and added that he had several respectable persons in attendance to disprove the evidence. The association were on the best of terms with the authorities at Scotland-yard, it always being their desire not to break the law, and promote a good feeling with the police. He charged the constable with committing an assault upon the defendant. Mr. Dayman said that he had no summary power, there not being any clause in the Police Act to enable him to deal with such a case. It was one which would have to be sent for trial. The summons was adjourned for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Commissioners of Police wished the case to be sent for trial, and to enable Mr. Baxter to complain of the conduct of the constable.

ENCROACHMENTS ON EPPING FOREST.—An open-air meeting was held on Saturday evening on Wanstead Flats to protest against the further enclosure of Epping Forest. Something having been said about pulling down the fences recently erected by Lord Cowley, the promoters of the meeting thought it prudent to change the place at which it should be held. A review of volunteers had been announced to take place on Wanstead Flats, at the hour at which the chair was to be taken, so placards were issued that "in consequence" of this the meeting would be held in the field adjoining West Ham Hall, the residence of Mr. Tanner. As soon as the chair was taken by Sir Antonio Brady, however, a motion was put and carried by a large majority to adjourn to the Flats, and the committee were obliged to yield, and an adjournment accordingly took place. A strong body of police had been sent down to protect the fences, but the crowd yielded to the solicitation of the speakers, and abstained from any attempt to commit a breach of the peace, and the meeting dispersed in perfect order. Later in the evening, however, when the police had gone away, a man, while seated on a rail of the fence near the Forester's Arms, was asked by a comrade to go home; he objected, and his friend pulled at him to make him get down; the rail shook, and in a moment half a dozen hands brought it to the ground. A dozen hands laid hold of the next; it gave way; other persons came up, and in five minutes the fence around the enclosure was almost wholly destroyed. The mounted police were brought back, but they only succeeded in capturing a man and a boy.

Literature.

GEORGE ELIOT'S "ARMGART."*

George Eliot's genius has found its most striking theme in a dramatic statement of the relation of the artist to his art and to those who may be benefited by it. The peculiar union of speculative force and dramatic power in George Eliot has often been remarked upon. Sometimes in her novels it seemed that a false thread was run through them by the speculative side of her genius too resolutely asserting itself. But in these last poems—"Jubal" and "Armgart"—the speculative power runs right abreast of the dramatic impulse, and gives a oneness and spontaneity which are sometimes wanting in the very best of her prose. It is true that now and again a note is struck which seems to come too directly from a personal experience, which sounds more like a cry than a dramatic utterance; but the next moment we have a fuller, deeper music, and the heart responds with a willing "That is true for one and all of us." In "Jubal" she signified her notion of that strange law which, by a kind of fatalistic pain, the more completely separates the man of genius from the large results of his work, as it lives in the hearts and minds of others, the more good and perfect that that work is. The highest revelation of man is that which is most impersonal, which brings closer to humanity what seems to be but its own dearest possession, dimly, but not the less truly, prized by it always. The giver communicates himself with the gift; but, like the alloy in Mr. Browning's famous ring, the personal, with all its ties, vanishes, evaporates from it the moment that it is touched by the common mind and imagination, and is frankly taken up by humanity. Death is the lot of all; but the artist dies a double death; for when he is thus divorced from his work, or when he can no longer voice the strain of poetic life within him, he is fain to consider himself shut out from his true life here, and to regard the other death that is to follow as being but the bringer of freedom. Such life is half a failure, and though there is a way to reunite the broken halves, and make of them a still more perfect whole, few find the right way, but spend themselves in fruitless rebellion. If there was a suggestion in "Jubal" that this was the inevitable lot of the artist, so that all that was left for him was to sigh for death, that he might become a breathing portion of the wondrous all—then "Armgart," if it has a lesson of this kind at all, its lesson is precisely meant to refute such an idea.

Jubal found himself unrecognised, treated with scorn even when he came back and tried to identify himself with his own joy-giving gift to mankind. Armgart loses her power of utterance and regards herself as doomed to live thereafter a sort of death-in-life existence—till duty and self-renunciation quickened her to new devotion. This is the idea which makes "Armgart" a supplement to "Jubal." Armgart is a singer, and in opposition to the wishes of some of her friends, makes her *début* in Gluck's *Orpheus*. Music has always been a passion with her; singing the glad utterance of her whole being. She is loveable; but the elements that make her so are intimately identified with this her gift. Walpurga, her cousin, inconsciously confesses this—

> "*Graf Dornburg.* You have rare affection for your cousin,
> As tender as a sister's.
> *Walp.* Nay, I fear
> My love is little more than what I felt
> For happy stories when I was a child.
> She fills my life that would be empty else,
> And lifts my nought to value by her side.
> *Graf.* She is reason good enough, or seems to be,
> Why all were born whose being ministers
> To her completeness. Is it most her voice
> Subdues us? Or her instinct exquisite,
> Informing each old strain with some new grace
> Which takes our sense like any natural good?
> Or most her spiritual energy
> That sweeps us in the current of her song?
> *Walp.* I know not. *Loving either, we should lose*
> *That whole we call our Armgart.* For herself,
> She often wonders what her life had been
> Without that voice for channel to her soul.
> She says it must have leaped thro' all her limbs—
> Made her a mænad—made her snatch a brand
> And fire some forest, that her rage might mount
> In crashing roaring flames, thro' half a land,
> Leaving her still and patient for a while.
> 'Poor wretch!' she says of any murderess—
> 'The world was cruel, and she could not sing:
> I carry my revenges in my throat;
> I love in singing and am loved again.'"

Armgart's *debût* is a triumph—

> "She has found
> This night the region where her rapture breathes—
> Pouring her passion on the air made live
> With human heart-throbs." . . .
> . . . "I am only glad
> Being praised for what I know is worth the praise;
> Glad of the proof that I myself have part
> In what I worship! At the last applause—
> Think you I felt myself a *prima donna*?
> No, but a happy spiritual star
> Such as old Dante saw, wrought in a rose
> Of light in Paradise, whose only self
> Was consciousness of glory, wide-diffused,
> Music, life, power—I moving in the midst
> With a sublime necessity of good. . . .
> What is fame
> But the benignant strength of One, transformed
> To joy of Many? Tributes, plaudits come
> As necessary breathing of such joy,
> And may they come to me!"

But—

> "Pleasure has cramped dwelling in our soul,
> And when full being comes must call on pain
> To lend it liberal space."

Graf Dornberg argues that, "to many minds, "the first success is reason for desisting." To this Armgart cannot listen.

> "I sing for love of song and that renown
> Which is the spreading act, the world-wide share
> Of good that I was born with. Had I failed!—
> Well, that had been a truth most pitiable.
> I cannot bear to think what life would be
> With high hope shrunk to endurance, stunted aims,
> Like broken lances ground to eating-knives,
> A self sunk down to look with level eyes
> At low achievement, doomed from day to day
> To distaste of its consciousness. . . . .
> Besides
> I am an artist, as you are a noble:
> I ought to bear the burden of my rank."

The Graf has other claims to urge:—

> "I come not to seek
> Other renunciation than the wife's
> Which turns away from other possible love
> Future and worthier, to take his love
> Who asks the name of husband. He who sought
> Armgart obscure, and heard her whisper, 'wait'—
> May come without suspicion now to seek
> Armgart applauded."

But the burden of Armgart's answer is:—

> "No, I will live alone, and pour my pain
> With passion into music, where it turns
> To what is best within my better self.
> I will not take for husband one who deems
> The thing my soul acknowledges as good—
> The thing I hold worth striving, suffering for,
> To be a thing dispensed with easily,
> Or else the idol of a mind infirm."

But a year after Armgart has a dangerous attack of throat disease; and, trying to sing "Fidelio" in rehearsal too soon, ruins her voice altogether. She is now

> "Russett and songless as a missel-thrush.
> An ordinary girl—a plain brown girl,
> Who, if some meaning flash from out her words
> Shooks as a disproportioned thing—a Will,
> That, like an arm astretch and broken off,
> Has nought to hurl—the torso of a soul!"

She is too proud now to accept the overtures of Graf Dornberg, who, as she believes, she had sung into love of her, though he desired her to deny the song. She will "not be a pensioner in "marriage." She rebels blindly against her destiny—like a bird beats her wings against the bars of her cage—for a while. She protests:—

> "All the world now is but a rack of threads
> To twist and dwarf me into pettiness,
> And basely feigned content, the placid mark
> Of women's misery."

But Walpurga, a woman who, in Shakespere's phrase, "has had losses," waits the favoured moment to speak the only comfort that remains:—

> "Where is the rebel's right for you alone?
> Noble rebellion lifts a common load;
> But what is he who flings his own load off
> And leaves his fellows toiling? Rebel's right?
> Say rather the deserter's. O, you smiled
> From your clear height, on all the million lots
> Which yet you braud as abject!
> *Armg.* I was blind
> With too much happiness: true vision comes
> Only, it seems, with sorrow. Were there one
> This moment near me, suffering what I feel,
> And needing me for comfort in her pang—
> Then it were worth the while to live, not else.
> *Walp.* One—near you—why, they throng! you hardly stir
> But your act touches them. We touch afar.
> For did not swarthy slaves of yesterday
> Leap in their bondage at the Hebrew's flight,
> Which touched them thro' the thrice millenial dark!
> But you can find the sufferer you need
> With touch less subtle.
> *Armg.* Who has need of me?
> *Walp.* Love finds the need it fills."

And so, with advice of poor Leo, who was devoted to her, and who had trained her, and who therefore shared the misery of her misfortune, she seeks humble work in another place, and joy in common joys:—

> "I would take humble work and do it well—
> Teach music, singing, what I can—not here,
> But in some smaller town, where I may bring
> The method you have taught me, pass your gift
> To others who can use it for delight.
> You think I can do that?
> (*She pauses with a sob in her voice.*)
> *Leo.* Yes, yes, dear child;
> And it were well, perhaps, to change the place,
> Begin afresh as I did when I left
> Vienna with a heart half-broken.
> *Armg.* (*roused by surprise.*) You?
> *Leo.* Well, it is long ago. But I had lost—
> No matter! we must bury our dead joys
> And live above them with a living world.
> But whither, think you, you would like to go.
> *Arm.* To Freiburg.
> *Leo.* In the Breisgau? Anywhere there?
> It is too small.
> *Armg.* Walpurga was born there,
> And loves the place. She quitted it for me
> These five years past. Now I will take her there,
> Dear Leo, I will bury my dead joy."

The tragedy of all high creative aspiration is written in this poem. It is weighty with thought, with meditative wealth; but it is more. It has the touch of simple reality, and verifies itself in the thought of anyone who thinks, compelling a sort of strange yet half joyful sadness. For whether high-gifted or low-gifted, we are all of one; and the fortune of each is bound up with that of every other. There is no true or lasting joy apart, even on the high peak of genuine inspiration. For there the winter falls first and most keenly. Elevation may be death. To give up truly is but to gain the coveted joy the sooner. True art is faithful service, faithful service is true art; and seen thus both alike may ripen life to lordlier possibilities, not else found to bless. This, as we take it, is the lesson of George Eliot's latest poem. It is full of unconscious references to present day topics too. The current of actual trouble sometimes thrills through its professedly older form, asserting the genuine modernness of the mind that framed it. In no form has George Eliot as yet more powerfully taught her time a loftier lesson, that personal ambitions are only sources of misery, so long as they have in them anything of personal. Her doctrine is a loftier Comtism, and the "live for others" the beginning and end of true life. But she rises no higher.

One word remains to be said of the form in which this powerful poem is written. It is moulded, after the Elizabethan blank verse; and therein we conceive lies its fault, as carrying with it some savour of affectation of a past time. George Eliot is truly modern in all her thoughts and conceptions, why then does she "trundle back her soul three hundred years," to catch the blank verse rhythm of an era of poetry which is dead in its outward fashion and form, albeit its spirit still lives?

* *Armgart.* By GEORGE ELIOT. *Macmillan's Magazine* for July.

PEROWNE AND DELITZSCH ON THE PSALMS.*

No book of the Old Testament is so dear to the Christian heart as that which contains the psalms, hymns, and spiritual odes of the Hebrew Church. And yet, dear and familiar as the Psalter is, for want of a scientific acquaintance with its contents, much of its beauty and force are unfelt even by those who value it most. Happily it is quite possible for good men to get much good, and even the highest spiritual good, from inspired words with which they have no critical acquaintance, but those who are most independent of helpful criticism will be most thankful for it; those who most habitually find their spiritual nutriment in the Psalms will be the first to welcome whatever throws new light upon them, and evolves new meaning from them.

It is not creditable to English Biblical science that, till quite recently, there was no exposition, blending through scholarship with a spiritual perception both large and sincere, to which the thoughtful but unlearned student of the Psalter might be referred, as containing all, or nearly all, that he would need. Such students are to be counted by the thousand; and there is no one of them who does not feel that, for want of culture, he must miss much that he would gladly learn from the Psalms, and would not heartily welcome any volume that should, so far as possible supply, his want.

Take, as an illustration of the kind of help which is needed, and may be given, the first Psalm—not by any means a specially favourable illustration, but a familiar, and therefore a convenient one. Who wrote this Psalm? seems at once a simple and an unanswerable question; and yet a very probable answer may be given to it, and this answer affords no little insight into the spiritual meaning of the Psalm. The Psalter, though one book to us, consists of *five* books, published to the world at successive and widely removed periods. As in the Hebrew Law there are five book, so in the Hebrew Hymnal there is a pentateuch—a fivefold songful response to the law that came by Moses. And, naturally and appropriately, the first psalm of the first book—which has always

* *The Book of Psalms: a New Translation with Introductions and Notes.* By J. J. STEWART PEROWNE, B.D. Second Edition Revised. (London: Bell and Daldy.)

Biblical Commentary on the Psalms. By FRANZ DELITZSCH, D.D. Translated by the Rev. FRANCIS BOLTON, B.A. (Edinburgh; T. and T. Clark.)

been regarded as a prologue to the entire Psalter—contrasts the lot of the man who loves and keeps the law with that of the man who breaks and scorns it. The First Book—I. to XLI.—consists, with few exceptions, of Psalms attributed to David; and is, beyond a reasonable doubt, the first collected edition of his poems given to the world. Of the four anonymous psalms contained in this book, the first is one; and the reasonable and almost universal conclusion of scholars is, that whoever edited this earliest collection of David's poems, also wrote the psalm with which it opens, intending it as an introduction to all that followed it. Historical criticism points steadily to the time of Solomon as the date of publication. And who so likely as Solomon, himself the author of many "songs," to collect the hymns which his father had written for use in the great congregation? We feel instinctively that if it were published in Solomon's time, all the probabilities point to Solomon himself as the editor of the first Book of Psalms, and therefore the writer of the psalm which stands first in it.

But is this instinctive conclusion in any way confirmed by facts? It is, and that remarkably. For example, the whole tone of the first psalm is that of, what scholars know as, the time of the *Chokma*, the time in which the *proverbial* Scriptures were written. The great moral problem which troubled the elder and the later poets of Israel, as they saw the wicked prosper, and the good oppressed by misfortune, finds no utterance here. There is no passionate and reproachful questioning of the equity of the Divine Providence. The author is quite sure that the wicked will not prosper, that they will be as chaff on the mountain threshing-floors, which the wind drives away; he is equally sure that the good will prosper, that they will be as the tree whose leaf does not wither, whose fruit does not fail. And this is precisely that simple moral theory of human life which obtains in the proverbs of Solomons, and which was likely to obtain during the peaceful and prosperous years with which his reign opened. In the troubled and turbulent times of David, such a theory of life were impossible; in the tranquil years of the Wise King, with whom all things went well, such a theory might adequately express his experience.

This conclusion is still further confirmed by a critical examination of the Psalm, which, as Perowne happily puts it, "in form is little "more than the expansion of a proverb." For instance, the word which we render "scorner" in "nor sitteth in the scorner's seat" (verse 1), is never used, except in this first Psalm, throughout the entire Psalter, whereas, on the other hand, it is of common use in the Proverbs, and seems, indeed, only to have come into use during Solomon's time. It is a Solomonic word, and its use here points us to the son of David as the author of the Psalm. So, again, the phrase, "in his law is he *wont to meditate* day and night," indicates quiet and peaceful times when the good man dwelt "under his own vine "and figtree, none daring to make him afraid," as we are told was the case when Solomon was established on the throne. And so, once more, as Mr. Grave pointed out to Mr. Perowne, the image of the "tree planted by streams and "waters," whose leaf does not wither, indicates that the author must either have lived in Northern Palestine or have been familiar with its scenery. To such a one, at least, this image would be far more likely to occur than to an inhabitant of the South, where the streams only run in winter and are soon dried up. Now, Solomon had a summer palace in Lebanon, and must often therefore have passed through a country which would have suggested this graphic image to his mind.

Taken altogether, these arguments go very near to proving that Solomon was the author of the first Psalm; they also go far to explain the peculiar moral tone by which it is distinguished from the more troubled, passionate, and questioning utterance of the earlier Psalms. And every unlearned but thoughtful student of the Psalter will gladly welcome a Commentary which brings such help as this within his reach.

Such a commentary may now be had. Mr. Perowne's "introductions and notes," while brief and concise, supply all that is requisite for an intelligent, and even a critical, study of these precious and familiar songs. He does not obtrude his learning; but the English reader, to whom he gives only its results, may rely upon it as both large and sound. And one very acceptable feature in this most acceptable commentary is that Mr. Perowne has very commonly some fine, though brief, quotations to give from our Greek poets, preachers, authors, which is a real and helpful illustration of the text. His book, moreover, is all the more likely to be useful because it is suggestive rather than exhaustive. The reader, for example, will not find the various hints of the authorship of Psalm 1 drawn out in the order in which which we have given them, and at first may be disappointed at not finding them all in logical array: but they are all there, and in discovering them and piecing them together he will have a healthy exercise, which will make the commentary all the more valuable to him. And, best of all, Mr. Perowne's book commends itself to the sincere and devout by the reverence and affection with which it treats the songs of the sweet singer, not of Israel alone, but of the universal church. Open to all that criticism can prove, giving an attentive hearing to all that it alleges, Mr. Perawne is not the slave of that which calls itself criticism, but has no argument to urge save its own instinctive decision. And hence his work stands in the happiest contrast to that superficial and dangerous book—"The Psalms Chronologically "Arranged, by Four Friends"—which treats the Psalter as, according to Milton's famous apologue, truth was once treated by her foes. He does not cut up the fair body of inspired song and scatter it to the four winds of heaven. No critic has sufficient authority with him to induce him to tear this Psalm or that limb from limb on the mere dictate of a trained and accomplished critical instinct. Nor has he any pleasure in taking as many Psalms as possible from David, and assigning them to some later date and inferior poet; although, on the other hand, he does not cling to the Davidic authorship in the face of proof. In short, we know no English commentary on the Psalter which we can recommend with such hearty sympathy and goodwill as that of Mr. Perowne, whether to the learned or the unlettered student.

Dr. Delitzsch's commentary is equally excellent for a smaller class. It is a book with which no Biblical scholar can dispense. But it is for scholars only, and *Hebrew* scholars. It does not suggest so much thought of a kind valuable to expositors as do Mr. Perowne's briefer notes; but its discussion of the Hebrew text is far more thorough; and, with sound and copious erudition, is always in Delitzsch's works, there is conjoined a most subtle insight into spiritual truth.

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*A CHURCH REFORMER.**

There are so many lessons which the Churches of this country need to learn if they are to show themselves equal to the ever increasing demands of the age, so many evils to be corrected, so many reforms to be introduced, that we cannot but welcome any one who in an earnest and fearless spirit gives us his ideas of the weaknesses and defects he has discovered in our ecclesiastical systems, and of the means by which they may best be remedied. He may not altogether command our assent to his views, but if he is a man of Christian spirit, of independent thought, and of true courage, it will be strange if we do not gain some light and help from his suggestions. The Rev. Sir Philip Perring, who has just published a volume on "Churches and "their Creeds," is certainly a man of this order. He thinks and writes with great freedom and vigour, is not afraid to utter unpopular and unpalatable truths, and does not shrink from suggesting reforms of a very sweeping and radical character. He deals here both with theological and ecclesiastical questions, and shows equal independence in the discussion of both. It would not be easy to class him with any party in the Church, for though his theology is Evangelical, yet on the doctrine of everlasting punishment he dissents altogether from the school, while his views of Church authority are too low to suit any but a limited section of them. He must be acquitted, however, of the desire to serve any party; his aim being rather to secure a truer unity, not only within the Established Church but between its members and Nonconformists. With this end in view he does not hesitate to tell the bishops what is demanded of them, and with a frankness which is not common confesses the faults of which the Church has been guilty, while at the same time he endeavours to point out to Nonconformists their errors. Perhaps there is throughout too much of the tone of a censor, but it is evident that the author has here embodied the fruits of earnest thought, and that, if some of his ideas appear somewhat Utopian while in others he has left out of account those strong convictions of others which have led them to take up the positions they hold, and which therefore they are not likely lightly to abandon, he is at least sincerely anxious to increase the spiritual power of the Church.

Our point of difference from him may be made most apparent by a consideration of his criticism of Nonconformists. We are not desirous to shield them from any censure to which they are fairly open, nor do we wholly dissent from some of the judgments that he has pronounced, and still less do we suspect him of any unfriendly feelings towards Nonconformists as such. On the contrary, he more than once asserts their right to religious equality, and sternly condemns the bishops and Churchmen in general for their mode of treating them. "Consider," he says to bishops, "I pray you, "the responsibility which you take upon you, "the danger which you may be incurring, in "attaching to any one even the title of Dis-"senter; in defining who is a Dissenter; who "does and who does not belong to the Church "of God." He goes further, and asserts that it is the duty of the Church to find some terms of reconciliation, and to share her dignities and revenues with those Nonconformists whom she is bound to recognise as Christian brethren. If, therefore, he is unjust to Nonconformists, it is not from *malice prepense*, but partly because he does not know very much about them, and partly from a mistaken conception of Christian duty. "It appears to me," (he says) "Nonconformists, that your system "has undergone a complete change," and then he goes on to draw an ideal picture of the Dissenting ministers of the past, and to compare it with an equally imaginary picture of the Dissenting ministers of the present. No doubt men of former days were "good, earnest, pious, "practical, sensible men," but that they were "without a thought of founding a sect," which means, we suppose, without any care for particular Church systems, is as great a mistake as it is to imply that the attributes which are fairly ascribed to them may not be found in numbers of those who have succeeded to their place and their work. When he goes on to add, "Your chapels are more pretentious; "your congregations more dressy and fashion-"able, your ministers have dropped much of "the pastor-character and affect to be preachers; "they are trained. too, in colleges according to "approved theological model; they are what I "venture to call manufactured men, prepared "for the work rather by human education than "by Divine inspiration," there is a ring in these strong accusations which it is not easy to mistake. It is simply the style of talk adopted by a school who bring truth itself into dishonour by the extreme to which they push it. No doubt there are "manufactured men" who find their way into the Dissenting ministry, but to suppose, therefore, that all men who have sought to prepare themselves for their great work by careful intellectual culture are to be classed in this category, is as great an error in logic as it is a mistake in point of fact to represent an educated ministry as a novelty in the Dissenting churches. What extent of acquaintance Sir Philip Perring has with Dissenting ministers we cannot tell, but it ought to be considerable to warrant him in asserting, "I will not go so far "as to say that, as a consequence, you have no "effective ministers, but I say advisedly that "you have very few such, very few who can "preach tolerably, I will not say well." This is not our experience. All churches would doubtless rejoice to have a larger body of stirring preachers of the highest order, but whatever the defects of the Dissenting ministers are, they cannot fairly be charged with want of preaching power. We could find faults with their preaching; we think we could show how it might be improved. We must admit that judged by the highest standard, it is often sadly defective, but we do not believe that the general average of preaching among Nonconformists was ever higher than at present, and we hold it to be a gross misrepresentation that "very "few can preach even tolerably."

On this point there may be differences of opinion, but there can be none as to the statement that the "Nonconformist claims a share "of Church property on the ground that he be-"longs to the National Church." The only foundation for such a statement is that the Dissenter claims "the right of officiating at "interments at church burial-grounds." If we substitute for the word "church" the word "national," it will be seen that what they ask they ask as citizens, not as "members of the "National Church," and their claim is not for a share in Church property but for an equal participation in a provision the State has made for a common necessity. What Nonconformists contend for is a great principle, not mere personal rights, and if Sir Philip Perring had remembered this he might have abstained from the exhortation he has addressed to us "*You* "*have the right on your side*, What then should "you do? You profess to be Christians. Should "you insist on having your right? Should you "allow the Establishment no peace until she "gives you your right? Should you wage a "continued warfare for participation in endow-

* *Churches and their Creeds.* By the Rev. Sir PHILIP PERRING, Bart., late Scholar of Trin. Coll., Cambridge, and University Medalist. (Longmans.)

"ments for the use of the churches and burial "grounds, for ecclesiastical equality, eccle- "siastical supremacy? Should you, who de- "precate State interference in religious con- "cerns, press the State to interfere in your "behalf that you may compass your ends?" It is painful to find one who is really liberal in his views, and who undoubtedly means to be fair, so grievously misrepresenting us. Our simple answer to this appeal is that we are not seeking the ends which our critic supposes us to have in view. No dream of ecclesiastical supremacy has ever flitted across our imagination, and were the thing within our reach we should spurn it as an unchristian distinction which we dare not accept. We want no help from the State, we seek only to compel the State to cease from an interference with religious concerns which has always been, as our author himself would confess, fatally disastrous. If we were contending for mere denominational rights, we might be content to waive them. We are asserting a principle, and loyalty to truth forbids silence or compromise. If we wanted justification of our action, we should find it in abundance in the volume before us. The evils of which Sir Philip complains are largely the result of State connection, and the great hindrance to the reforms he suggests is in that same union. Our view of duty may differ from his, but we cannot feel that a policy of quiescence in the presence of a great evil is sound or right. Our counsellor, of course, does not see the matter in our light. Indeed, in anticipating disestablishment and its consequences, he says, "The State which had robbed "and pillaged the Church would be sure, also, "to oppress it," and he anticipates a period of persecution as the result. He must not be astonished, however, if we, who believe that a period of freedom would be one of greater progress and prosperity for the Church, at present groaning under the pressure of the control which she accepts as the necessary condition for the enjoyment of State revenues, feel bound to persist in the agitation which he regards so unfavourably. We will do it in a spirit of charity to all whose views differ from ours, but the demands of charity are pressed too far when they require from us the sacrifice of truth. In conclusion, we can only add that, despite a good deal of crudeness, there are many features of interest in the volume, which, however, we cannot discuss here.

*MISSIONARY EFFORT IN CENTRAL AFRICA.**

Mr. Mackenzie was one of the party which was sent out to South Africa as a result of the enthusiasm which was excited in African missions by the addresses of Dr. Livingstone in 1856. Together with Messrs. Helmore and Price, he was set apart for service among the Makololos—a warlike tribe, who occupied the district between the Chobe river and the Shesheke. Dr. Livingstone had made friends with the Makololos, and had found amongst them faithful guides, who had accompanied him in his great journey across the Continent from Loanda in the West to Quillimane in the East. The people seemed inclined to receive teachers, and accordingly this missionary party were sent out to them. But its story is unfortunately one of disasters from first to last. In their course they had to separate, Mr. Mackenzie being left behind at Kuruman to "follow his friends next "travelling season with provisions and other "necessaries." He devoted his time to learning the language, and preaching wherever he could. He picked up also considerable reputation for his skill in medicine. On one occasion he chanced to be very successful in curing a man who had been dangerously wounded by the bite of a tiger-cat. The man was no sooner cured than he presented himself to the missionary and demanded a knife from him—certainly an odd way of paying for good medical treatment! "You are always my own white man, and I "shall always come and beg of you," urged the African, much to Mr. Mackenzie's confusion. "I gave up the man as a very wonderful speci- "men of jumbled ideas; but, after all, there "was an explanation to his conduct which "subsequent intercourse with heathen people "enabled me to discover. The man's position, "which was so mysterious to me at the time, "was this. Here is a person who has cured "me. I am come to do him honour. How "shall I do so? By begging from him! To "be begged from is one of the marks of chief- "ship among Bechuanas. A stranger will say "that his chief is a great man; people come "from all quarters to beg from him."

As soon as the season came round Mr. Mackenzie set out to follow his friends. The trials of a long African journey are well described by him. Now the wagons went wrong, and he had himself to become carpenter; now the wheels sank down among the sand, and the oxen lay down also and refused to pull; now the water ran short, and the natives would go off for days in search of it. It is a tedious, heart-breaking business altogether. Men must have a strong motive, else they would not face it. Surely it speaks vastly for the living power of Christianity that it has led men to do what neither love of gain nor thirst for knowledge in themselves could urge them to undertake. Dr. Livingstone never forgot that the end of the geographical feat was the beginning of the missionary enterprise, and this spirit it is which has enabled him to triumph.

At length, after many tedious delays and dangerous exposures, Mr. Mackenzie's party reached the Chobe river, only to receive information that they had better not go any further, as all the party were dead save one. But he did not believe the report, and went on. In a short time he was met by Mr. Price returning. The report was too true. Dr. Livingstone had not been able to come forward and introduce the missionaries, as had been arranged, and the chief and his people had treated them badly, taking no pains to provide for their comfort. They would not even allow the missionaries to seek out a healthy part on which to settle. Fever broke out amongst them. First the children went, then Mrs. Helmore, and then Mr. Helmore himself. Mr. Price had great difficulty in getting away from them. They stole his goods and clothing, and would not even allow him sufficient to carry him through the first portion of his journey. There was thus nothing for it but that the missionaries should return home. Their return journey is almost as interesting as the forward one. It is altogether one of the most striking missionary adventures on record, and has found a very able reciter in Mr. Mackenzie.

Mr. Mackenzie then settled at Shoshong, the chief town of the Bamangwatoes, a Bechuana tribe, and founded a mission there. He taught and preached assiduously, and during his recent visit to this country, was able to say that, under the care of the native teachers he had reared up, he had no fear but that the mission would retain spiritual life till he should return to it. The book is very interesting as a mere record of missionary labour; but it is also valuable for the information it pleasantly gives as to the manners and customs of the Bechuana tribes. The appendix on the Races of Southern Africa is fitted to be specially useful. The Bechuana doctors seem to be skilled, not only in herbs and cupping, but also in magic and incantations, and are, as may be supposed, very influential. This proves it:—

"When a Bechuana doctor is attending a stingy patient, he has ways and means of extracting a fee which seem to be peculiar to that portion of the world. He tells the patient that in order to be cured he must lie on a skin of a certain colour, and that his blanket must be of a kind which he specifies. The doctor's keen eyes have observed both the articles which he describes hanging in the sick man's house. In the course of his attendance the practitioner causes his patient to perspire violently, and next morning rubs all his body very carefully with his bare hand. The dirt which falls from the body on the skin, and which adheres to the blanket, is declared by the medical attendant to be the seeds of the disease of which the man has been complaining. Therefore these articles are unclean and dangerous, and henceforth of use only to the doctor, who has powerful charms to counteract the disease which is upon them. So the Bechuana doctor carefully sweeps all the dirt into the skins, proceeds to the open country, digs a hole, and buries—not the skins, but the dirt and the imaginary disease, and having vigorously charmed the skins, sells them or wears them himself."

This passage, too, bears a peculiar interest:—

"There are many ceremonies in a Bechuana town which remind one of the Levitical code. Some of these are the purifying of weapons of war; the cleansing of those who have been in the fight before they are allowed to re-enter the town; the cleansing of captives and refugees, as also of cattle and goods taken in war; their antipathy to swine; the uncleanness of such as have touched or approached a dead body, and the mode of purification; the seclusion of a woman after child birth, extending among Bechuana 'ladies' to two or three months, and even, among poor people, to one month; the custom of 'raising up seed' to a deceased brother or relative; the practice of 'shutting up' a sick person, after it is supposed he is seriously ill, when not even his nearest relatives may enter his encolsure without being defiled; the practice of shaving round the head in purification, and yet not 'causing baldness.' In making a public covenant or agreement with one or another, two chiefs 'tshwaragana moshwang,' that is to say, an animal is slaughtered, and some of the contents of its stomach are laid hold of by both covenanting parties, their hands meeting together and laying hold of each other, while covered over with the contents of the sacrificed animal's stomach. This would seem to be the most solemn form of public agreement known in the country. It was performed more than once at Shoshong while I was there, in the case of chiefs, who, with their people, placed themselves under Sekhome's protection."

The book is a repertory of such pictures of manners and customs, and is thus both readable and instructive, sometimes amusing.

*"JOSHUA MARVEL."**

Mr. Farjeon has given us a novel of character in which there is a due admixture of plot and sensation. He developes his characters cleverly. Were it not that he does this with a remarkably loving and sustained patience, we should blame him not a little for throwing in too strong a thread of Dickensesque melodrama in mi1st of the detailed description of real life among the poor of London with which he sets out. Dan, the lame boy, with his quiet wisdom strangely balancing and deepening his goodness, which were else only sentimental, is a capital study, and so is Joshua, with his rarely open nature and brave, honest heart. Joshua's father, with his perpetual reflection—"that "comes of being a wood-carver"—is just guarded sufficiently to keep him from being obnoxious to the criticism we might make on Solomon Fewster and his friend, the Lascar, were we inclined to be fault-finding. The poor street-player is capital, and so are Ellen and Minnie. Mr. Farjeon has been, on the whole, very successful with his women, and, notwithstanding that a good deal in the first volume seems slow, the story is so skilfully developed that we get after-justification for much with which we were inclined to find fault. The author seems to linger over the early days of his heroes, unwilling to face adverse circumstances with them, but when he does lead them forth a quiet strength springs up like a favouring breeze and wafts us onward.

Joshua on his return from his first voyage is stabbed just as he is stepping unannounced into his parents' door, he having resolved to give them a Christmas-eve surprise. He loves Ellen, the sister of Dan, but another is jealous of him and is determined to have her. But by the aid of the old sailor, a rough-spoken, garrulous, but most kindly old soul—Joshua is secretly wedded to Ellen three days before he sails on his second voyage. Minnie, the daughter of the player—loves Joshua, whilst she is loved of Dan, and not knowing that Joshua has been married to Ellen, engages herself as servant to the captain's wife on the same vessel and sets out in disguise. As the ship is returning she is wrecked; and the crew (with the Lascar on board, he having gone with no good intention towards Joshua) take to the raft, and are in great straits. The life on the raft is a painful subject; but it is managed with masterly skill. One after another of crew and passengers dies, some of them in delirium induced by lack of water. At length the residue are landed on the coast of Australia—one of the passengers, Rough and Ready, who it turns out had been a convict, doing very heroically for the good of others. He and Joshua and Minnie at last are all that are left. They manage to exist until one day they are set on by natives. But luckily they look upon Minnie with awe, regarding her as a sort of deity, and the innocent delusion is kept up by the aid of Joshua's accordion, whose music the natives believed was the conversation of angels with their white angel. The whole episode of the time spent in the woods of Australia is capital, and is evidently done by one who knows intimately that whereof he writes. Joshua, wandering one day in the forest, finds the dead body of the Lascar, and on it positive proofs that Fewster had plotted to have him murdered. This was the purpose for which the Lascar had taken service on the ship; but Minnie's presence there it chiefly was which prevented him from realising his intention. At length symptoms of ill-health show themselves in Minnie, and the natives are assured that only by seeing the white people can she recover. So she and Joshua are conveyed southward. She dies on the journey; but Joshua reaches a station; and is marvellously conveyed to his own old friends who, providentially guided, had gone out to Australia, Solomon Fewster along with them, he still hoping to secure Ellen's heart and hand, when she was persuaded that Joshua must be dead. It is needless to tell of the joy of Ellen and Dan, or of the shame of Fewster when his guilt is directly proved against him by the watch and other things which Joshua had got on the Lascar's body. Suffice it, that the story winds up happily, though not without many a sigh mingling with its rejoicing. Mr. Farjeon is powerful in construction, often makes much out of little, and has now and then a subdued and genuine humour. He is powerful in description, though now and then somewhat pre-Raphaelite. But nothing could be finer in the way of description than that of the scenery and natural life of the

* *Ten Years North of the Orange River.* A Story of Everyday Life and Work among the South African Tribes from 1859 to 1869. By the Rev. JOHN MACKENZIE, of the London Missionary Society. (Edmonston and Douglas.)

* *Joshua Marvel.* A Novel. By B. L. FARJEON, author of "Grif." (Tinsley, Brothers.)

Australian forest — with the surprises and sad disappointments which our hero experienced over and over again with bell-bird, whip-bird, and the rest. We have read his novel with much pleasure and can cordially recommend it.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Witness of History to Christ. Five Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge; being the Hulsean Lectures for the year 1870. By the Rev. F. W. FARRAR, M.A., F.R.S., Master of Marlborough College. (Macmillan.) All Mr. Farrar's best qualities come out in these lectures, notwithstanding the want of leisure amid which they were prepared and passed through the press. He is a ripe scholar and a close thinker. but what chiefly gives him his power is his quick imagination. It is so in his stories; so in his lectures on language, second only to those of Max Muller, and so is it here. He sets forward the argument clearly, but we feel the throb and pressure of deep and real convictions all through the book, giving wonderful warmth and conclusiveness to the reasoning. If the arguments are the various pieces in the armoury of Christian apologetics, then devotion and poetic feeling are the thongs that knit them together into a complete garment of defence. Mr. Farrar sets out by inquiring into "The Antecedent Credibility of the Miraculous," then discusses "The Adequacy of the Gospel Records"; describes "The Victories of Christianity"; and then inquires into the relations which Christianity sustains towards the race and towards the individual. In the coure of his discussion, Mr. Farrar tries the various forms of theism, and finds them inadequate; disposes of Comtism and Materialism in their manifold forms, though in no rude or offensive way; and writes, on the whole, as eloquent a defence of Christianity as we have read for many a day.

"If the resurrection," he urges, "be merely a spiritual idea of a mythicised hallucination, then our religion has been founded on an error and a sham. We accept the issue. Eliminate miracles, and then, though there still remain a moral system, singularly noble and singularly pure, yet it is moral Deism alone. A Christianity without its Redeemer, without its sanctions, without its hopes—a Christianity dissevered from the promises of the future and the history of the past—a Christianity based on the credulity of superstitions and disseminated by the potency of lies, is not the Christianity of our convictions, not a Christianity for which we care to retain the name. If it be true that the growth of science and civilisation are incompatible with a belief in the miraculous, then must science and civilisation listen for the voice of some new deliverer, for then Christianity is dead."

This is the one alternative. If M. Renan and his friends are to prevail, then must they prevail altogether, and admit having robbed humanity of its one great hope and trust of help. The notes, many of which might well have been wrought into the text, and the appendices, are very valuable. We notice, however, that some of Mr. Farrar's quotations are not so correct as they might have been, and this is specially true of the English ones, though, of course, this may be accounted for by the circumstances under which the volume appeared.

John of the Golden Mouth, Preacher of Antioch and Primate of Constantinople. By WALTER MACGILVRAY, D.D., Minister of Free Gilcomston Church, Aberdeen. (London: Nisbet and Co.) Dr. Macgilvray has made a very popular study of Chrysostom, and one which is no doubt fitted to be especially useful to students for the holy ministry. He writes in a clear, and graceful, yet vigorous style, excellently suited to his subject; and it is clear that he is an enthusiast in Church history. He gives a very complete picture of Chrysostom. We see him at the knee of his mother Authusa; we follow him through his labours to perfect himself as an orator at the bar; behold him in the swoons of conversion, and are carried with him to the desert where he passes six years in seclusion; then we listen to him as the great Christian preacher, and walk forth with him in his pastoral labours as Bishop of Constantinople. The facts are always put before us in an attractive guise, and the book may be very confidently recommended to those who have not access to more exhaustive histories of the fathers. Dr. Macgilvray is not copious of references; but it is evident on the face of the book that it is the fruit of much loving labour. We could judge this, even though we did not read this in the preface. "Compelled by the state of his health to retire for a "couple of years to a quiet country house, where he "was subject to fewer interruptions than usual, the "writer was led to renew his acquaintance with a branch "of study which has always possessed special attractions for him, and to which he has at different "periods of his life paid some attention—namely, the "History of the Early Church." Happy the men who have such means of devoting to useful purpose even the enforced leisure of a sick-tide.

The Spiritual Order, and other Papers. Selected from the manuscripts of the late THOMAS ERSKINE, of Linlathen. (Edmonston and Douglas.) These fragments (for they are hardly more) have a singular interest. Mr. Erskine was a real theologian; he saw the defects of a system readily, and could keenly expose it. But he lacked one great quality. This was not so much constructive faculty, for he framed a theology that not only satisfied himself, but made him widely influential among a circle of very earnest and thoughtful men. It was rather the lower faculty of literary application. He constantly threw down notes to be further wrought out some other day; and, meanwhile, he set out his scheme in the ears of others, who had the kind of talent he wanted, and developed his thoughts into as systematic a form as they would almost bear. Mr. Erskine was more a conversationalist than a writer, and he rejoiced to see his own thoughts come back to him in the words of others. Much which we have here sounds old, as indeed it is; for Mr. Maurice and Mr. Hutton, and Mr. Llewellyn Davies, have all in one way or other been developing it. Mr. Erskine's was a germinating mind; it originated, but it scarcely brought to full fruit. There is, however, a rare charm occasionally about his writing, in spite of its tendency to garrulity. He speaks from a real experience, and there is a sympathy about him always. Dissatisfying often, more perhaps from lack of language than looseness of thought, he makes up by his kindly humanity and his heartfelt desire that all should share the bliss which he found in his own religious convictions. Some of the shorter pieces at the end of the volume are well worthy of being read; especially those on the "Claims of Jesus," and on "Christ the Head or representative of Man."

PERIODICALS.

Fraser opens with a very sensible article on "Home "Government for Ireland," which, we are glad to see, is from an Irish Liberal. The writer, who is thoroughly acquainted with his subject, discusses fully the last scheme of the "Nationalists," and shows that it is open to objections at least as grave as the bolder proposals for a repeal of the Union, and shows how much room there is for practical reform without madly attempting a dismemberment of the empire, which would be injurious to all parties, but most of all to the weakest one. It is refreshing to read so rational and, at the same time, so hopeful an utterance from an Irishman, and not less so to find one, who evidently knows a good deal of the country, speaking so cheerfully of its condition. The "Journeyman Engineer" gives us a thoughtful paper on the "English Working Classes and the Com-"mune," accounting for the measure of sympathy which our artisans extended to the Reds of Paris. We fear it is too true that they regard the struggle as a mere war of classes and take their side accordingly, and we agree with the writer that the fact is one which the ruling classes in this country cannot ignore but at serious peril. "W. R. G.'s" extremely able article, entitled, "*Suum cuique*, the Moral of the Paris Catastrophe," is an attempt to trace it to the idiosyncrasies of French character, which are depicted with graphic vividness, but with a very unsparing hand. These, and a translation of an old Danish comedy, are among the most striking features of the number; but there are other articles of such interest that it is almost invidious to speak specially of these. The number is one of very high merit.

Blackwood has taken advantage, as might be expected, of the misadventures of the session, to open an assault on the Government. We wish that it was only from Tories that such complaints as are embodied in the article on "The Minister, the House, and the "Country" were heard, but, unfortunately, they are not without foundation. Mr. Lowe and one or two besides have damaged the Ministry to an extent as yet not fully understood, but while confessing some mistakes that have been made, we must not suffer the Tories to do as *Blackwood* has here done, and reproach the Government for failures due to the factious conduct of the Opposition. A paper on "New Books" contains an able criticism of Professor Tyndall's scientific fragments, in which the extreme pretensions of science are dealt with in very trenchant style. The review of the "Episodes of an "Obscure Life," in the same article, lacks that appreciative feeling which is necessary in order to form a true estimate of a book of rare value. In the review of Mr. Mill on land and the article on "Education, En-"dowments, and Competition," *Blackwood* presents, with characteristic ability, its own view of two great questions of the day.

In the *Cornhill* Mr. Matthew Arnold commences a series of articles intended to adjust the relative claims of literature and theology, and literature and science. In both cases he considers that literature has been misjudged, and so unfairly depreciated, and his design is to correct the error. The first article deals with "Literature and Dogma," but the subject is one of such gravity that we must reserve any notice of it until we can discuss its views more fully than is possible here. A charming scientific paper on the "Herschels and the "Star Depths," a literary one of equal interest on "Lord Chesterfield," and a stirring little story, "Under "the Mountains," are all attractive papers.

St. Pauls has also a paper on "Sir John Herschel "as a Theorist in Astronomy," from the pen of Mr. R. A. Procter. A curious account of the "Tasmanian "Devil," a name given by an obscure hunter to the Ursian sarcophilus, affords room for some spirited sketches of Australian life. Mr. T. A. Trollope gives us a pleasant sketch of Michel de Montaigne. But a magazine, which contains instalments of tales so healthful, and at the same time so attractive, as those we have from George MacDonald, Anthony Trollope, and Mrs. Craik, might well afford to dispense with everything else. It is to the credit of *St. Pauls* that its superiority in one department, and that the most popular one, does not prevent it from seeking after excellence in others.

Miscellaneous.

The ornamental grounds on the Victoria Embankment formed on the land reclaimed from the Thames between Charing Cross and Waterloo Bridge, about six acres in extent, will, it is stated, be opened to the public this week.

The first conviction under the Trades Union Act took place yesterday at Gateshead, when a man was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment for throwing stones at some "knobsticks." Another summons was heard at Newcastle, and the defendant was committed for three months.

A meeting of trades delegates was held at Leeds on Saturday, at which resolutions were passed expressing regret at the action of the House of Commons in accepting the Lords' amendments to the Trades Union Bill, and urging working men to be more careful in future in selecting their representatives in Parliament.

NEW EDUCATION SCHEMES.—The *Gazette* of Friday contains an announcement from the Education Department that Her Majesty in Council has been pleased to declare her approval of schemes for the charities following, viz.:—11. Archbishop Tenison's Schools and Chapel. 12. Palmer's School, Gray's Thurrock. 14. Drake's and Tonson's Schools at Keighley. 17. Archbishop Harsnett's School at Chigwell.

HOME FOR LITTLE BOYS.—The half-yearly meeting of the subscribers to this excellent charity was held on Saturday at the London Tavern, Sir R. W. Carden in the chair. The progress of the children in education and in different departments of industry was very satisfactory. According to a report of Mr. Joseph Hassell, of the Colonial Training College, various improvements had been introduced into the institution, all tending to promote the intellectual training of the boys. The number of applicants for admission for the present half-year was fifty-four, while there were only ten vacancies.

NEW POSTAL SCALE.—We are authorised to state that the new postal arrangements referred to in Mr. Monsell's speech of March 14 will come into operation on the 1st of August, although the consequent alterations at the General Post Office will not then be quite complete. The new scale will be:—For parcels and letters of all sorts closed or open, making no distinction between them, as follows—Not exceeding 1 oz., 1d.; above 1 oz., but not exceeding 2 oz., 1½d.; above 2oz., but not exceeding 4 oz., 2d.; above 4 oz., but not exceeding 6 oz., 2½d.; above 6 oz., but not exceeding 8 oz., 3d.; above 8 oz., but not exceeding 10 oz., 3½d.; above 10 oz., but not exceeding 12 oz., 4d. Twelve ounces to be the limit of weight for letters.—*Echo.*

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.—The labours of the Royal Commission on these Acts are drawing to a close; and its last meeting will probably take place to-morrow. The report, as we have before indicated, will recommend the repeal of the Acts of 1866 and 1869, and the re-enactment, in substance, of the law of 1864. There will be, we understand, but one report, which will be signed by all the members of the Commission, separate memoranda being made of the dissent of any of the Commissioners from particular clauses. The report will probably be ready early next week, though three weeks or a month may elapse before the voluminous evidence taken by the Commissioners can be made public.—*Daily News.*

THE JUDGE AND THE BURGLARS.—A most determined robbery was attempted, and very nearly carried out on Tuesday night, at the residence of Captain Longdon, in the Richmond-road, Westbourne-grove, London. Shortly after midnight the Hon. Judge Dowling, Chief Magistrate of New York, who was staying there on a visit, was awoke by a noise in the passage, and on going out, was surprised to find four men with blackened faces carrying the plate and other valuables from out of the dining-room. Calling for assistance, he attacked the men with a large umbrella-stand, and with such good effect that they speedily decamped, leaving their booty behind them. Judge Dowling was, we believe, at one time in the New York police force, and in that service greatly distinguished himself by his bravery and immense strength.

SOUTH LONDON TEMPERANCE EXCURSION.—On Tuesday, July 4th, two very long trains of excursionists belonging to the Surrey Chapel, Borough-road Congregational Church, and South London Temperance Societies, proceeded by the South-Eastern Railway from London-bridge to Hastings and St. Leonards. The Revs. Newman Hall, J. D. K. Williams, and G. M. Murphy accompanied the party. The morning was wet and stormy; but the after part of the day was very pleasant, and the enjoyment of the pleasure-seekers complete. The Rev. Newman Hall preached in Robertson-street Chapel at three o'clock. A monster tea-meeting was held in the Market-hall at half-past four. After which, an open-air teetotal demonstration, under the presidency of the Rev. G. M. Murphy, was held on the beach by the fish-market, and addressed by the Revs. N. Hall, A. Hall, Messrs. Jabez Inwards, G. C. Campbell, &c.; the party leaving Hastings at 7.45, and arriving at London-bridge at 10.15.

CO-OPERATION.—An important co-operative movement has been started in Newcastle-on-Tyne, the working of which will be watched with considerable interest by working men. It is nothing less than a co-operative engine works on a very large scale. It is proposed to purchase the extensive engine works of the late R. Morrison and Co. The

nominal capital of the company is 100,000*l.*, divided into 20,000 shares of 5*l.* each. The hours of labour will be, for the time being, fifty-four per week, or such other term of hours as may be mutually agreed upon between the workmen and the directors, or as, after reference in case of dispute, may be determined by the court of arbitration. The rate of wages in each case will be determined between the workman and his foreman, but in case of dispute will be referred to the court of arbitration. After setting aside a first portion of the profits as a reserve fund for losses, depreciation, and repairs, and declaring a dividend upon capital, all profits in excess of 10 per cent. upon the paid-up capital will be divided equally between capital and labour. The court of arbitration for the settlement of all disputed questions shall be composed of seven persons, three of them to be appointed annually, by ballot, by the workmen, including clerks and draughtsmen, who shall at the time be employed by the company; three to be appointed by the directors, and the seventh, who shall be chairman or umpire, to be elected by the other six.

SINGULAR EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—The *Manchester Examiner* states that the neighbourhood of Ashton-under-Lyne has been visited during the last two days by a series of violent storms. On Saturday evening about forty anglers were contending for prizes at a pond, when they were considerably alarmed by a severe storm, in the course of which many of the party received unpleasant shocks of electricity from the lightning attracted by their tackle. Suddenly, some five of the anglers lost their rods, they knew not how, while three others were forcibly thrown to the ground, and one of them, a man named George Hill, of Hurst, was rendered insensible, but he came to himself on being well shaken by a comrade. Another of the sufferers, William Marshall, a man who had been looking on, was not so fortunate. He was unable to help himself, and had to be carried to the rendezvous of the party, the Cottage Tavern, where every kindness was shown him, and a doctor was summoned to his aid. He was put to bed, but after about two hours he was sufficiently well to be sent home to Stalybridge, and it was thought by the doctor that he would be well again in a day or two. One of the anglers describes the scene as awful. A liquid fire seemed to hover round the margin of the pond for an instant, and then suddenly to draw itself into a small compass in the centre of the water, which was much disturbed. A man standing in the same field was struck on the leg by the lightning, but, beyond his stocking being scorched, he received no injury. The effect upon those who witnessed the scene was to cause them to offer thanks for their own deliverance.

Gleanings.

It is stated that the author of the "Battle of Dorking" is Sir Francis Head.

A supplementary building for the productions of India has been erected at the International Exhibition.

The following advertisement appears in Tuesday's *Times*:—"To Clergymen.—For sale, in one lot, 300 MS. and 100 litho. sermons, most of them preached by the author at Streatley, between 1839 and 1860. Price only 5*l.* Address, &c."

The gown which the Archbishop of Paris wore at his execution has been cut into small pieces, and distributed amongst the Parisian clergy. The principal part has been deposited in Notre Dame, where there are also relics of Archbishops Affre and Sibour.

An epigram is going the rounds of the German press, attributed to a Frenchman—General Dumas. It may be translated as follows:—

> The cock of glory is the cock Français,
> Demoralised he is not by defeat;
> He crows right loudly when he wins the day,
> And louder yet when he is soundly beat.

AN AMERICAN HERO.—The *New York Tribune* states that about a fortnight ago John Olvany, of Michigan city, Ind., was sailing on the lake with three friends, when the boat was capsized with a flaw of wind. As the little craft could bear up only three persons, Olvany, saying that he had no family and they had, bade them good-bye, released his hold, and was drowned.

A VORACIOUS COD.—A frugal housewife at Largo, Fifeshire, at the end of last week, when gutting a large codfish, the extended form of which attracted observation, among other odds and ends found in its stomach a brass snuff-box, on the lid of which is the following inscription:—"William Wilson, May, 1840. From a few friends." The box is placed in a local museum, with a description of its discovery.—*Land and Water.*

READY WIT.—It is related that when James Russell Lowell was last in Rome, a mendicant monk met the poet in the Corso one day, and asked for a contribution to repair a monastery. "You should not ask me for aid," remarked Lowell in choice Tuscan, "for I am a heretic." "That makes no difference," replied the astute friar, "your money is orthodox." The poet appreciated the witticism, and made the contribution asked for.

TOO LITERAL.—An old negro made application at one of the public buildings in Washington a short time since for something to eat, and claimed that he had a right to come there for victuals. The head of the department was called in, who asked the darkey upon what right he based his claims, "Why," said the sable representative of the Fifteenth Amendment, "I understan' dar's *provisions* in de Constitution for de colored folks; and I haven't had de fust crumb!"

A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION.—A little boy was advised by his father to use illustrations in his conversation whenever they should occur to him, "for," continued the parent, "there is no more forcible way of conveying or expressing your meaning." Shortly after, the boy was lectured on generosity. "It's better to give than to receive, Johnny—far better. The Bible says so, and I say so." "Illustrate it, papa. I think I will understand you better." Father could not see the application.

THE MINISTER AND THE PRECENTOR.—In a church in a primitive corner of Caithness, a few Sundays ago, a minister from a distance officiated in the church, and in the guilelessness of his heart gave out a paraphrase, instead of the usual psalm at the close of the sermon. Scarcely had he done so when the precentor jumped up, and turning round, whispered audibly and angrily to the minister, "We dinna sing ony sic trash here." "Very well," quietly rejoined his reverence, "I'll sing it myself." And sing it he did to the manifest admiration of the whole congregation, barring, of course, the dumbfounded precentor.

A STAUNCH PROFESSOR.—A lady was convinced that her cook (a negro) had stolen a goose. The woman stoutly and angrily denied it. Though morally certain of it, the lady thought it best for a fit opportunity to get a confession. On the following Sunday morning the cook asked leave to go out for the day, that she might attend "the 'munion." Her mistress was quite willing that she should go out, but wondered at her thinking of going to the communion. "You know, Sally, you took that goose—how can you think of going to the 'munion?" "Well, missus," said Sally, "if you will have it, I did take the goose; but if you suppose that for the matter of one goose I am going to renounce my Lord and Saviour, you're very much mistaken."—*Sunday Magazine.*

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's *Gazette.*)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, July 5.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£40,728,520	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	25,728,520
		Silver Bullion	
	£40,728,520		£40,728,520

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Propr'tor's Capit'l	£14,553,000	Government Securities, (inc. dead weight annuity)	£14,874,572
Rest	3,283,115		
Public Deposits	9,227,710		
Other Deposits	24,992,428	Other Securities	21,182,808
Seven Day and other Bills	529,688	Notes	15,762,045
		Gold & Silver Coin	766,716
	£52,585,841		£52,585,941

July 6, 1871. GEO. FORBES, Chief Cashier.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Cacaoine, a very thin beverage for evening use.

HOW TO DYE—Silk, Wool, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, without soiling the hands. Use Judson's Simple Dyes, eighteen colours, 6d. each, with full instructions supplied. Of all chemists. The *Family Herald*, 3rd September, says, "A very slight acquaintance with Judson's dyes will render their application clear to all."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—HEALTH'S FOUNTAIN.—It cannot surely be necessary to remind any intelligent reader that the purity of the blood determines every invalid's health and vigour. Holloway's medicine searches out the slightest taint in the vital fluid, and neutralises or expels it, so that the circulation supports the system in place of sowing the seeds of decay. When epidemics are advancing, and disease is steadily on the increase, it behoves every one to have a restorative like these pills, ready to set right any irregularity in stomach, liver, bowels, or kidneys. Holloway's treatment is especially suitable for the young, delicate, and nervous, who are most susceptible of any prevailing sickness, and whom violent measures would endanger little less than the epidemic.

Markets.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, July 10.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 17,359 head. In the corresponding week in 1870 we received 15,027; in 1869, 10,617; in 1868, 16,191; and in 1867, 10,496 head. The cattle trade has been without feature of importance to-day. The supply of English beasts has been less than the average as regards number, and the quality has been indifferent. Foreign stock has been poorly represented. For all qualities the demand has been inactive, but prices have been steady. The best Scots and crosses have sold at 5s. 10d. to 6s. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received about 720 shorthorns, &c.; from Norfolk and Suffolk about 660 various breeds, from Scotland 18 Scots and crosses, and from Ireland about 100 oxen. There has been a fair supply of sheep in the pens. The demand has been to a moderate extent, but prices have ruled firm. The best Downs and half-breeds have been disposed of at from 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. per 8lbs. Lambs have been steady at from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 8d. per 8lbs. Calves have been disposed of at about late rates. Pigs have sold on former terms.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 10.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 608 firkins butter and 3,542 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 29,067 packages butter, and 1,482 bales bacon. For Irish butter there is no inquiry, prices being still too high in Ireland. Foreign sells steadily at little change in value, with the exception of Jerseys, which are 2s. to 4s. lower. The bacon market ruled steady, without change in value from this day se'nnight.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The grain trade to-day was characterised by considerable quietness. The business passing was trifling, at about the rates current on Monday last. The show of English wheat was small, but from abroad the arrivals were large. Sales in all qualities were effected slowly, at prices tending towards further reduction.

Barley changed hands quietly on former terms.

Malt was dull at about late rates.

The market was well supplied with oats. Transactions were restricted, and prices had a declining tendency.

Beans and peas were quiet, and prices were with difficulty maintained.

Flour experienced a dull demand at prices favouring purchasers.

CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr. s.	s.		Per Qr. s.	s.
WHEAT—			PEAS—		
Essex and Kent, red	—	to —	Grey	37	to 40
Ditto new	51	to 56	Maple	43	46
White	—	—	White	38	42
„ new	56	60	Boilers	38	42
Foreign red	52	56	Foreign	38	40
„ white	55	57	RYE	36	38
BARLEY—			OATS—		
English malting	31	34	English Feed	23	26
Chevalier	36	42	„ potato	27	32
Distilling	35	39	Scotch feed	—	—
Foreign	34	37	„ potato	—	—
MALT—			Irish Black	19	21
Pale	—	—	„ White	21	24
Chevalier	—	—	Foreign feed	—	—
Brown	49	55	FLOUR—		
BEANS—			Town made	47	50
Ticks	37	38	Best country households	40	42
Harrow	39	43	Norfolk & Suffolk	38	39
Small	—	—			
Egyptian	34	37			

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Monday, July 10. Moderate supplies have been on sale. The trade has been slow, at our quotations. Last week's London imports were confined to 1 basket from Harlingen and 26 from Hamburg.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	3	8	to 4	4	Middling do.	4	4	to 4	8
Middling do.	4	4	4	8	Prime do.	5	2	6	0
Prime large do.	5	0	5	4	Large pork	3	4	3	10
Prime small do.	5	4	5	6	Small do.	4	4	4	8
Veal	4	8	5	0	Lamb	6	0	6	8
Inferior Mutton	4	0	4	4					

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Friday, July 7.—The markets have fluctuated considerably during the past few days, more in consequence of the unfavourable weather than of the supply—a great quantity of damp goods coming in, and realising very low prices. Bush fruit and cherries have been much injured by the heavy rains. Hothouse fruit is amply supplied, pines especially.

WOOL, Monday, July 10.—A firm tone has pervaded the wool market; for choice qualities there has been a healthy demand, at full prices; and medium sorts have been in fair request.

HOPS.—BOROUGH, Monday, July 10.—The market continues extremely firm, but the operations are more limited than the present unfavourable prospects would justify. The blight during the past week has gradually progressed in all our districts, not one of which shows the slightest improvement, and under the most favourable circumstances a short yield can only be the result. Blight has strongly developed itself in nearly every continental district, and prices have advanced from 6s. to 8s. per cent. The New York market is very firm, with extreme rates. Midland East Kents, 2*l.* 16s., 4*l.* 4s., to 7*l.* 7s.; Weald of Kent, 2*l.* 16s., 3*l.* 15s., to 4*l.* 10s.; Sussex, 2*l.* 10s., 3*l.* 5s., to 4*l.*; Farnham and country, 3*l.* 15s., 4*l.* 15s., to 5*l.* 12s.; Olds, 1*l.*, 1*l.* 5s., to 1*l.* 15s.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—Monday, July 10.—The markets have been well supplied with potatoes. The trade has been quiet at about late rates. The import into London last week consisted of 1,321 boxes, 62 tons, 1,125 cases Barfleur, and 639 baskets from Rotterdam. Flukes old, 50s. to 80s. per ton; Regents, 50s. to 60s. per ton; Rocks, 40s. to 55s. per ton; Kidneys new, 9s. to 12s. per cwt.; Jerseys, 8s. to 10s. per cwt.; French, 6s. to 7s. per cwt.

SEED, Monday, July 10.—English Cloverseed remains nominally the same as previously. American samples were held for rather more money, a few parcels being occasionally disposed of for France. White seed was held with firmness. Trefoil was quite as dear, and holders were very firm for fine qualities. White mustardseed was sold in small lots at fully as much money. Brown samples were scarce, and unchanged in price. English canaryseed brought fully as high rates. Hempseed supported previous values.

OIL, Monday, July 10.—Linseed oil has been firm, but for rape there has been less demand, and prices have a drooping tendency. Other oils have sold slowly.

TALLOW, Monday, July 10.—The market has been steady. Y.C., spot, 44s. 3d. per cwt. Town tallow, 42s. 6d. net cash.

COAL, Monday, July 10.—Market heavy, at last day's rates. Hettou's Wallsend, 18s.; Hettons South, 17s. 9d.; Hettons Lyons, 15s. 9d.; Hettons Russells, 16s.; Harton, 15s. 9d.; Haswell, 18s.; Hartlepool (original) 18s.; ditto East, 17s. 9d.; ditto, 17s.; Heugh Hall, 16s. 9d.; Kelloe South, 16s. 9d. Ships fresh arrived, 42, ships left from last day, 1—total 43. Ships at sea, 15.

Advertisements.

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BRIEF NOTICES.

The Witness of History to Christ. Five Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge; being the Hulsean Lectures for the year 1870. By the Rev. F. W. FARRAR, M.A., F.R.S., Master of Marlborough College. (Macmillan.) All Mr. Farrar's best qualities come out in these lectures, notwithstanding the want of leisure amid which they were prepared and passed through the press. He is a ripe scholar and a close thinker. but what chiefly gives him his power is his quick imagination. It is so in his stories; so in his lectures on language, second only to those of Max Muller, and so is it here. He sets forward the argument clearly, but we feel the throb and pressure of deep and real convictions all through the book, giving wonderful warmth and conclusiveness to the reasoning. If the arguments are the various pieces in the armoury of Christian apologetics, then devotion and poetic feeling are the thongs that knit them together into a complete garment of defence. Mr. Farrar sets out by inquiring into "The Antecedent Credibility of the Miraculous," then discusses "The Adequacy of the Gospel Records"; describes "The Victories of Christianity"; and then inquires into the relations which Christianity sustains towards the race and towards the individual. In the coure of his discussion, Mr. Farrar tries the various forms of theism, and finds them inadequate; disposes of Comtism and Materialism in their manifold forms, though in no rude or offensive way; and writes, on the whole, as eloquent a defence of Christianity as we have read for many a day.

"If the resurrection," he urges, "be merely a spiritual idea of a mythicised hallucination, then our religion has been founded on an error and a sham. We accept the issue. Eliminate miracles, and then, though there still remain a moral system, singularly noble and singularly pure, yet it is moral Deism alone. A Christianity without its Redeemer, without its sanctions, without its hopes—a Christianity dissevered from the promises of the future and the history of the past—a Christianity based on the credulity of superstitions and disseminated by the potency of lies, is not the Christianity of our convictions, not a Christianity for which we care to retain the name. If it be true that the growth of science and civilisation are incompatible with a belief in the miraculous, then must science and civilisation listen for the voice of some new deliverer, for then Christianity is dead."

This is the one alternative. If M. Renan and his friends are to prevail, then must they prevail altogether, and admit having robbed humanity of its one great hope and trust of help. The notes, many of which might well have been wrought into the text, and the appendices, are very valuable. We notice, however, that some of Mr. Farrar's quotations are not so correct as they might have been, and this is specially true of the English ones, though, of course, this may be accounted for by the circumstances under which the volume appeared.

John of the Golden Mouth, Preacher of Antioch and Primate of Constantinople. By WALTER MACGILVRAY, D.D., Minister of Free Gilcomston Church, Aberdeen. (London: Nisbet and Co.) Dr. Macgilvray has made a very popular study of Chrysostom, and one which is no doubt fitted to be especially useful to students for the holy ministry. He writes in a clear, and graceful, yet vigorous style, excellently suited to his subject; and it is clear that he is an enthusiast in Church history. He gives a very complete picture of Chrysostom. We see him at the knee of his mother Authusa; we follow him through his labours to perfect himself as an orator at the bar; behold him in the swoons of conversion, and are carried with him to the desert where he passes six years in seclusion; then we listen to him as the great Christian preacher, and walk forth with him in his pastoral labours as Bishop of Constantinople. The facts are always put before us in an attractive guise, and the book may be very confidently recommended to those who have not access to more exhaustive histories of the fathers. Dr. Macgilvray is not copious of references; but it is evident on the face of the book that it is the fruit of much loving labour. We could judge this, even though we did not read this in the preface. "Compelled by the state of his health to retire for a "couple of years to a quiet country house, where he "was subject to fewer interruptions than usual, the "writer was led to renew his acquaintance with a branch "of study which has always possessed special attrac-"tions for him, and to which he has at different "periods of his life paid some attention—namely, the "History of the Early Church." Happy the men who have such means of devoting to useful purpose even the enforced leisure of a sick-tide.

The Spiritual Order, and other Papers. Selected from the manuscripts of the late THOMAS ERSKINE, of Linlathen. (Edmonston and Douglas.) These fragments (for they are hardly more) have a singular interest. Mr. Erskine was a real theologian; he saw the defects of a system readily, and could keenly expose it. But he lacked one great quality. This was not so much constructive faculty, for he framed a theology that not only satisfied himself, but made him widely influential among a circle of very earnest and thoughtful men. It was rather the lower faculty of literary application. He constantly threw down notes to be further wrought out some other day; and, meanwhile, he set out his scheme in the ears of others, who had the kind of talent he wanted, and developed his thoughts into as systematic a form as they would almost bear. Mr. Erskine was more a conversationalist than a writer, and he rejoiced to see his own thoughts come back to him in the words of others. Much which we have here sounds old, as indeed it is; for Mr. Maurice and Mr. Hutton, and Mr. Llewellyn Davies, have all in one way or other been developing it. Mr. Erskine's was a germinating mind; it originated, but it scarcely brought to full fruit. There is, however, a rare charm occasionally about his writing, in spite of its tendency to garrulity. He speaks from a real experience, and there is a sympathy about him always. Dissatisfying often, more perhaps from lack of language than looseness of thought, he makes up by his kindly humanity and his heartfelt desire that all should share the bliss which he found in his own religious convictions. Some of the shorter pieces at the end of the volume are well worthy of being read; especially those on the "Claims of Jesus," and on "Christ the Head or representative of Man."

PERIODICALS.

Fraser opens with a very sensible article on "Home "Government for Ireland," which, we are glad to see, is from an Irish Liberal. The writer, who is thoroughly acquainted with his subject, discusses fully the last scheme of the "Nationalists," and shows that it is open to objections at least as grave as the bolder proposals for a repeal of the Union, and shows how much room there is for practical reform without madly attempting a dismemberment of the empire, which would be injurious to all parties, but most of all to the weakest one. It is refreshing to read so rational and, at the same time, so hopeful an utterance from an Irishman, and not less so to find one, who evidently knows a good deal of the country, speaking so cheerfully of its condition. The "Journeyman Engineer" gives us a thoughtful paper on the "English Working Classes and the Com-"mune," accounting for the measure of sympathy which our artisans extended to the Reds of Paris. We fear it is too true that they regard the struggle as a mere war of classes and take their side accordingly, and we agree with the writer that the fact is one which the ruling classes in this country cannot ignore but at serious peril. "W. R. G.'s" extremely able article, entitled, "*Suum cuique*, the Moral of the Paris Catastrophe," is an attempt to trace it to the idiosyncrasies of French character, which are depicted with graphic vividness, but with a very unsparing hand. These, and a translation of an old Danish comedy, are among the most striking features of the number; but there are other articles of such interest that it is almost invidious to speak specially of these. The number is one of very high merit.

Blackwood has taken advantage, as might be expected, of the misadventures of the session, to open an assault on the Government. We wish that it was only from Tories that such complaints as are embodied in the article on "The Minister, the House, and the "Country" were heard, but, unfortunately, they are not without foundation. Mr. Lowe and one or two besides have damaged the Ministry to an extent as yet not fully understood, but while confessing some mistakes that have been made, we must not suffer the Tories to do as *Blackwood* has here done, and reproach the Government for failures due to the factious conduct of the Opposition. A paper on "New Books" contains an able criticism of Professor Tyndall's scientific fragments, in which the extreme pretensions of science are dealt with in very trenchant style. The review of the "Episodes of an "Obscure Life," in the same article, lacks that appreciative feeling which is necessary in order to form a true estimate of a book of rare value. In the review of Mr. Mill on land and the article on "Education, En-"dowments, and Competition," *Blackwood* presents, with characteristic ability, its own view of two great questions of the day.

In the *Cornhill* Mr. Matthew Arnold commences a series of articles intended to adjust the relative claims of literature and theology, and literature and science. In both cases he considers that literature has been misjudged, and so unfairly depreciated, and his design is to correct the error. The first article deals with "Literature and Dogma," but the subject is one of such gravity that we must reserve any notice of it until we can discuss its views more fully than is possible here. A charming scientific paper on the "Herschels and the "Star Depths," a literary one of equal interest on "Lord Chesterfield," and a stirring little story, "Under "the Mountains," are all attractive papers.

St. Pauls has also a paper on "Sir John Herschel "as a Theorist in Astronomy," from the pen of Mr. R. A. Procter. A curious account of the "Tasmanian "Devil," a name given by an obscure hunter to the Ursian sarcophilus, affords room for some spirited sketches of Australian life. Mr. T. A. Trollope gives us a pleasant sketch of Michel de Montaigne. But a magazine, which contains instalments of tales so healthful, and at the same time so attractive, as those we have from George MacDonald, Anthony Trollope, and Mrs. Craik, might well afford to dispense with everything else. It is to the credit of *St. Pauls* that its superiority in one department, and that the most popular one, does not prevent it from seeking after excellence in others.

Miscellaneous.

The ornamental grounds on the Victoria Embankment formed on the land reclaimed from the Thames between Charing Cross and Waterloo Bridge, about six acres in extent, will, it is stated, be opened to the public this week.

The first conviction under the Trades Union Act took place yesterday at Gateshead, when a man was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment for throwing stones at some "knobsticks." Another summons was heard at Newcastle, and the defendant was committed for three months.

A meeting of trades delegates was held at Leeds on Saturday, at which resolutions were passed expressing regret at the action of the House of Commons in accepting the Lords' amendments to the Trades Union Bill, and urging working men to be more careful in future in selecting their representatives in Parliament.

NEW EDUCATION SCHEMES.—The *Gazette* of Friday contains an announcement from the Education Department that Her Majesty in Council has been pleased to declare her approval of schemes for the charities following, viz.:—11. Archbishop Tenison's Schools and Chapel. 12. Palmer's School, Gray's Thurrock. 14. Drake's and Tonson's Schools at Keighley. 17. Archbishop Harsnett's School at Chigwell.

HOME FOR LITTLE BOYS.—The half-yearly meeting of the subscribers to this excellent charity was held on Saturday at the London Tavern, Sir R. W. Carden in the chair. The progress of the children in education and in different departments of industry was very satisfactory. According to a report of Mr. Joseph Hassell, of the Colonial Training College, various improvements had been introduced into the institution, all tending to promote the intellectual training of the boys. The number of applicants for admission for the present half-year was fifty-four, while there were only ten vacancies.

NEW POSTAL SCALE.—We are authorised to state that the new postal arrangements referred to in Mr. Monsell's speech of March 14 will come into operation on the 1st of August, although the consequent alterations at the General Post Office will not then be quite complete. The new scale will be:—For parcels and letters of all sorts closed or open, making no distinction between them, as follows—Not exceeding 1 oz., 1d.; above 1 oz., but not exceeding 2 oz., 1½d.; above 2oz., but not exceeding 4 oz., 2d.; above 4 oz., but not exceeding 6 oz., 2½d.; above 6 oz., but not exceeding 8 oz., 3d.; above 8 oz., but not exceeding 10 oz., 3½d.; above 10 oz., but not exceeding 12 oz., 4d. Twelve ounces to be the limit of weight for letters.—*Echo.*

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.—The labours of the Royal Commission on these Acts are drawing to a close; and its last meeting will probably take place to-morrow. The report, as we have before indicated, will recommend the repeal of the Acts of 1866 and 1869, and the re-enactment, in substance, of the law of 1864. There will be, we understand, but one report, which will be signed by all the members of the Commission, separate memoranda being made of the dissent of any of the Commissioners from particular clauses. The report will probably be ready early next week, though three weeks or a month may elapse before the voluminous evidence taken by the Commissioners can be made public.—*Daily News.*

THE JUDGE AND THE BURGLARS.—A most determined robbery was attempted, and very nearly carried out on Tuesday night, at the residence of Captain Longdon, in the Richmond-road, Westbourne-grove, London. Shortly after midnight the Hon. Judge Dowling, Chief Magistrate of New York, who was staying there on a visit, was awoke by a noise in the passage, and on going out, was surprised to find four men with blackened faces carrying the plate and other valuables from out of the dining-room. Calling for assistance, he attacked the men with a large umbrella-stand, and with such good effect that they speedily decamped, leaving their booty behind them. Judge Dowling was, we believe, at one time in the New York police force, and in that service greatly distinguished himself by his bravery and immense strength.

SOUTH LONDON TEMPERANCE EXCURSION.—On Tuesday, July 4th, two very long trains of excursionists belonging to the Surrey Chapel, Borough-road Congregational Church, and South London Temperance Societies, proceeded by the South-Eastern Railway from London-bridge to Hastings and St. Leonards. The Revs. Newman Hall, J. D. K. Williams, and G. M. Murphy accompanied the party. The morning was wet and stormy; but the after part of the day was very pleasant, and the enjoyment of the pleasure-seekers complete. The Rev. Newman Hall preached in Robertson-street Chapel at three o'clock. A monster tea-meeting was held in the Market-hall at half-past four. After which, an open-air teetotal demonstration, under the presidency of the Rev. G. M. Murphy, was held on the beach by the fish-market, and addressed by the Revs. N. Hall, A. Hall, Messrs. Jabez Inwards, G. C. Campbell, &c.; the party leaving Hastings at 7.45, and arriving at London-bridge at 10.15.

CO-OPERATION.—An important co-operative movement has been started in Newcastle-on-Tyne, the working of which will be watched with considerable interest by working men. It is nothing less than a co-operative engine works on a very large scale. It is proposed to purchase the extensive engine works of the late R. Morrison and Co. The

nominal capital of the company is 100,000*l.*, divided into 20,000 shares of 5*l.* each. The hours of labour will be, for the time being, fifty-four per week, or such other term of hours as may be mutually agreed upon between the workmen and the directors, or as, after reference in case of dispute, may be determined by the court of arbitration. The rate of wages in each case will be determined between the workman and his foreman, but in case of dispute will be referred to the court of arbitration. After setting aside a first portion of the profits as a reserve fund for losses, depreciation, and repairs, and declaring a dividend upon capital, all profits in excess of 10 per cent. upon the paid-up capital will be divided equally between capital and labour. The court of arbitration for the settlement of all disputed questions shall be composed of seven persons, three of them to be appointed annually, by ballot, by the workmen, including clerks and draughtsmen, who shall at the time be employed by the company; three to be appointed by the directors, and the seventh, who shall be chairman or umpire, to be elected by the other six.

SINGULAR EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—The *Manchester Examiner* states that the neighbourhood of Ashton-under-Lyne has been visited during the last two days by a series of violent storms. On Saturday evening about forty anglers were contending for prizes at a pond, when they were considerably alarmed by a severe storm, in the course of which many of the party received unpleasant shocks of electricity from the lightning attracted by their tackle. Suddenly, some five of the anglers lost their rods, they knew not how, while three others were forcibly thrown to the ground, and one of them, a man named George Hill, of Hurst, was rendered insensible, but he came to himself on being well shaken by a comrade. Another of the sufferers, William Marshall, a man who had been looking on, was not so fortunate. He was unable to help himself, and had to be carried to the rendezvous of the party, the Cottage Tavern, where every kindness was shown him, and a doctor was summoned to his aid. He was put to bed, but after about two hours he was sufficiently well to be sent home to Stalybridge, and it was thought by the doctor that he would be well again in a day or two. One of the anglers describes the scene as awful. A liquid fire seemed to hover round the margin of the pond for an instant, and then suddenly to draw itself into a small compass in the centre of the water, which was much disturbed. A man standing in the same field was struck on the leg by the lightning, but, beyond his stocking being scorched, he received no injury. The effect upon those who witnessed the scene was to cause them to offer thanks for their own deliverance.

Gleanings.

It is stated that the author of the "Battle of Dorking" is Sir Francis Head.

A supplementary building for the productions of India has been erected at the International Exhibition.

The following advertisement appears in Tuesday's *Times*:—"To Clergymen.—For sale, in one lot, 300 MS. and 100 litho. sermons, most of them preached by the author at Streatley, between 1839 and 1860. Price only 5*l.* Address, &c."

The gown which the Archbishop of Paris wore at his execution has been cut into small pieces, and distributed amongst the Parisian clergy. The principal part has been deposited in Notre Dame, where there are also relics of Archbishops Affre and Sibour.

An epigram is going the rounds of the German press, attributed to a Frenchman—General Dumas. It may be translated as follows:—

> The cock of glory is the cock Français,
> Demoralised he is not by defeat;
> He crows right loudly when he wins the day,
> And louder yet when he is soundly beat.

AN AMERICAN HERO.—The *New York Tribune* states that about a fortnight ago John Olvany, of Michigan city, Ind., was sailing on the lake with three friends, when the boat was capsized with a flaw of wind. As the little craft could bear up only three persons, Olvany, saying that he had no family and they had, bade them good-bye, released his hold, and was drowned.

A VORACIOUS COD.—A frugal housewife at Largo, Fifeshire, at the end of last week, when gutting a large codfish, the extended form of which attracted observation, among other odds and ends found in its stomach a brass snuff-box, on the lid of which is the following inscription:—"William Wilson, May, 1840. From a few friends." The box is placed in a local museum, with a description of its discovery.—*Land and Water.*

READY WIT.—It is related that when James Russell Lowell was last in Rome, a mendicant monk met the poet in the Corso one day, and asked for a contribution to repair a monastery. "You should not ask me for aid," remarked Lowell in choice Tuscan, "for I am a heretic." "That makes no difference," replied the astute friar, "your money is orthodox." The poet appreciated the witticism, and made the contribution asked for.

TOO LITERAL.—An old negro made application at one of the public buildings in Washington a short time since for something to eat, and claimed that he had a right to come there for victuals. The head of the department was called in, who asked the darkey upon what right he based his claims, "Why," said the sable representative of the Fifteenth Amendment, "I understan' dar's *provisions* in de Constitution for de colored folks; and I haven't had de fust crumb!"

A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION.—A little boy was advised by his father to use illustrations in his conversation whenever they should occur to him, "for," continued the parent, "there is no more forcible way of conveying or expressing your meaning." Shortly after, the boy was lectured on generosity. "It's better to give than to receive, Johnny—far better. The Bible says so, and I say so." "Illustrate it, papa. I think I will understand you better." Father could not see the application.

THE MINISTER AND THE PRECENTOR.—In a church in a primitive corner of Caithness, a few Sundays ago, a minister from a distance officiated in the church, and in the guilelessness of his heart gave out a paraphrase, instead of the usual psalm at the close of the sermon. Scarcely had he done so when the precentor jumped up, and turning round, whispered audibly and angrily to the minister, "We dinna sing ony sic trash here." "Very well," quietly rejoined his reverence, "I'll sing it myself." And sing it he did to the manifest admiration of the whole congregation, barring, of course, the dumbfounded precentor.

A STAUNCH PROFESSOR.—A lady was convinced that her cook (a negro) had stolen a goose. The woman stoutly and angrily denied it. Though morally certain of it, the lady thought it best for a fit opportunity to get a confession. On the following Sunday morning the cook asked leave to go out for the day, that she might attend "the 'munion." Her mistress was quite willing that she should go out, but wondered at her thinking of going to the communion. "You know, Sally, you took that goose—how can you think of going to the 'munion?" "Well, missus," said Sally, "if you will have it, I did take the goose; but if you suppose that for the matter of one goose I am going to renounce my Lord and Saviour, you're very much mistaken."—*Sunday Magazine.*

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's *Gazette.*)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, July 5.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£40,728,520	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	25,728,520
		Silver Bullion	
	£40,728,520		£40,728,520

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Propr'tor's Capit'l	£14,553,000	Government Securities, (inc. dead weight annuity)	£14,874,572
Rest	3,283,115		
Public Deposits	9,227,710	Other Securities	21,182,608
Other Deposits	24,992,428	Notes	15,762,045
Seven Day and other Bills	529,688	Gold & Silver Coin	766,716
	£52,585,941		£52,585,941

July 6, 1871. GEO. FORBES, Chief Cashier.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Cacaoine, a very thin beverage for evening use.

HOW TO DYE—Silk, Wool, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, without soiling the hands. Use Judson's Simple Dyes, eighteen colours, 6d. each, with full instructions supplied. Of all chemists. The *Family Herald*, 3rd September, says, "A very slight acquaintance with Judson's dyes will render their application clear to all."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—HEALTH'S FOUNTAIN.—It cannot surely be necessary to remind any intelligent reader that the purity of the blood determines every invalid's health and vigour. Holloway's medicine searches out the slightest taint in the vital fluid, and neutralises or expels it, so that the circulation supports the system in place of sowing the seeds of decay. When epidemics are advancing, and disease is steadily on the increase, it behoves every one to have a restorative like these pills, ready to set right any irregularity in stomach, liver, bowels, or kidneys. Holloway's treatment is especially suitable for the young, delicate, and nervous, who are most susceptible of any prevailing sickness, and whom violent measures would endanger little less than the epidemic.

Markets.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, July 10.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 17,359 head. In the corresponding week in 1870 we received 15,027; in 1869, 10,617; in 1868, 16,191; and in 1867, 10,496 head. The cattle trade has been without feature of importance to-day. The supply of English beasts has been less than the average as regards number, and the quality has been indifferent. Foreign stock has been poorly represented. For all qualities the demand has been inactive, but prices have been steady. The best Scots and crosses have sold at 5s. 10d. to 6s. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received about 720 shorthorns, &c.; from Norfolk and Suffolk about 660 various breeds, from Scotland 18 Scots and crosses, and from Ireland about 100 oxen. There has been a fair supply of sheep in the pens. The demand has been to a moderate extent, but prices have ruled firm. The best Downs and half-breeds have been disposed of at from 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. per 8lbs. Lambs have been steady at from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 8d. per 8lbs. Calves have been disposed of at about late rates. Pigs have sold on former terms.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 10.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 608 firkins butter and 3,542 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 29,067 packages butter, and 1,482 bales bacon. For Irish butter there is no inquiry, prices being still too high in Ireland. Foreign sells steadily at little change in value, with the exception of Jerseys, which are 2s. to 4s. lower. The bacon market ruled steady, without change in value from this day se'nnight.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The grain trade to-day was characterised by considerable quietness. The business passing was trifling, at about the rates current on Monday last. The show of English wheat was small, but from abroad the arrivals were large. Sales in all qualities were effected slowly, at prices tending towards further reduction.

Barley changed hands quietly on former terms.

Malt was dull at about late rates.

The market was well supplied with oats. Transactions were restricted, and prices had a declining tendency.

Beans and peas were quiet, and prices were with difficulty maintained.

Flour experienced a dull demand at prices favouring purchasers.

CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr. s.	s.		Per Qr. s.	s.
WHEAT—			PEAS—		
Essex and Kent, red	—	to —	Grey	37	to 40
Ditto new	51	to 56	Maple	43	46
White	—	—	White	38	42
„ new	56	60	Boilers	38	42
Foreign red	52	56	Foreign	38	40
„ white	55	57			
			RYE	36	38
BARLEY—					
English malting	31	34	OATS—		
Chevalier	36	42	English Feed	23	26
Distilling	35	39	„ potato	27	32
Foreign	34	37	Scotch feed	—	—
			„ potato	—	—
MALT—			Irish Black	19	21
Pale	—	—	„ White	21	24
Chevalier	—	—	Foreign feed	—	—
Brown	49	55			
			FLOUR—		
BEANS—			Town made	47	50
Ticks	37	38	Best country households	40	42
Harrow	39	43	Norfolk & Suffolk	38	39
Small	—	—			
Egyptian	34	37			

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Monday, July 10. Moderate supplies have been on sale. The trade has been slow, at our quotations. Last week's London imports were confined to 1 basket from Harlingen and 26 from Hamburg.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	3	8	to 4	4	Middling do.	4	4	to 4	8
Middling do.	4	4	4	8	Prime do.	5	2	6	0
Prime large do.	5	0	5	4	Large pork	3	8	3	10
Prime small do.	5	4	5	6	Small do.	4	4	4	8
Veal	4	8	5	0	Lamb	6	0	6	8
Inferior Mutton	4	0	4	4					

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Friday, July 7.—The markets have fluctuated considerably during the past few days, more in consequence of the unfavourable weather than of the supply—a great quantity of damp goods coming in, and realising very low prices. Bush fruit and cherries have been much injured by the heavy rains. Hothouse fruit is amply supplied, pines especially.

WOOL, Monday, July 10.—A firm tone has pervaded the wool market; for choice qualities there has been a healthy demand, at full prices; and medium sorts have been in fair request.

HOPS.—BOROUGH, Monday, July 10.—The market continues extremely firm, but the operations are more limited than the present unfavourable prospects would justify. The blight during the past week has gradually progressed in all our districts, not one of which shows the slightest improvement, and under the most favourable circumstances a short yield can only be the result. Blight has strongly developed itself in nearly every continental district, and prices have advanced from 6s. to 8s. per cent. The New York market is very firm, with extreme rates. Midland East Kents, 2*l.* 16s., 4*l.* 4s., to 7*l.* 7s.; Weald of Kent, 2*l.* 16s., 3*l.* 15s., to 4*l.* 10s.; Sussex, 2*l.* 10s., 3*l.* 5s., to 4*l.*; Farnham and country, 3*l.* 15s., 4*l.* 15s., to 5*l.* 12s.; Olds, 1*l.*, 1*l.* 5s., to 1*l.* 15s.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—Monday, July 10.—The markets have been well supplied with potatoes. The trade has been quiet at about late rates. The import into London last week consisted of 1,821 boxes, 62 tons, 1,125 cases Barfleur, and 639 baskets from Rotterdam. Flukes old, 50s. to 80s. per ton; Regents, 50s. to 60s. per ton; Rocks, 40s. to 55s. per ton; Kidneys new, 9s. to 12s. per cwt.; Jerseys, 8s. to 10s. per cwt.; French, 6s. to 7s. per cwt.

SEED, Monday, July 10.—English Cloverseed remains nominally the same as previously. American samples were held for rather more money, a few parcels being occasionally disposed of for France. White seed was held with firmness. Trefoil was quite as dear, and holders were very firm for fine qualities. White mustardseed was sold in small lots at fully as much money. Brown samples were scarce, and unchanged in price. English canaryseed brought fully as high rates. Hempseed supported previous values.

OIL, Monday, July 10.—Linseed oil has been firm, but for rape there has been less demand, and prices have a drooping tendency. Other oils have sold slowly.

TALLOW, Monday, July 10.—The market has been steady. Y.C., spot, 44s. 3d. per cwt. Town tallow, 42s. 6d. net cash.

COAL, Monday, July 10.—Market heavy, at last day's rates. Hetton's Wallsend, 18s.; Hettons South, 17s. 9d.; Hettons Lyons, 15s. 9d.; Hettons Russells, 16s.; Harton, 15s. 9d.; Haswell, 18s.; Hartlepool (original) 18s.; ditto East, 17s. 9d.; ditto, 17s.; Heugh Hall, 16s. 9d.; Kelloe South, 16s. 9d. Ships fresh arrived, 42, ships left from last day, 1—total 43. Ships at sea, 15.

Advertisements.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c.,
No. 7, Bishopsgate Street Within, London.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Henry G. Ashhurst, Esq.

Alex. B. Goodall, Esq. | S. E. Pattison, Esq.
J. R. H. Keyworth, Esq. | Jonathan S. Stacy, Esq.

Joseph Gurney, Esq., and Thomas Simpson, Esq., Trustees.

Life Policies for *small* sums, by *monthly* payment of premiums. Several special features have been introduced by this Institution.

ACTIVE AGENTS with good references are required. Apply to

WILFRED A. BOWSER,
Actuary and Secretary.

THE DRAPERY TRADE.—WANTED, for the Hosiery and Trimming Departments, a YOUNG MAN competent to their entire management. Good business habits, energy, and perseverance are essential to any prospect of success, and for these a liberal remuneration may be expected, as salary will be made proportionate to results. This is addressed to Christian young men only, as no application will be considered where this element of character is wanting.—Letters to be addressed, J. D., 83 and 84, Farringdon-street, London, E.C.

AMERICA.—TO CAPITALISTS and intending SETTLERS in the UNITED STATES.—A choice of AGRICULTURAL LANDS extending over 40,000,000 acres FOR SALE. Also on hand, improved Farms, Mines, and other properties in the Middle and other States of the Union, ranging from £200 to £180,000.—Apply to R. H. Drew, Special Commissioner for Kansas, 5, King-street, Cheapside.

A CHURCH or CHAPEL WANTED, capable of holding from 600 to 1,000 persons, in a tolerably central part of London.—Address, stating full particulars, F. A. H, care of Reynell and Son, 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.

TO LET, at MICHAELMAS NEXT, in a Borough Town in one of the Midland Counties, a commodious HOUSE, containing Breakfast, Dining, and Drawing-rooms, 5 Bedrooms, and an Attic, with convenient Offices. There is a large Garden attached, about half an acre in extent, with small Hothouse and Greenhouse. Stable and Coach-house if required.—Address, X. Y. Z., 19, Frederick-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

GREENHILL, TENBY.—Mr. HENRY GOWARD, M.A., LL.B. (London), late Professor in Spring Hill College, Birmingham, aided by competent Assistants, PREPARES BOYS for UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS or a Commercial life. Very commodious house, beautifully situated in this delightful Watering-place. Extensive playground and Cricket-ground.

THE NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.
Principal—REV. JAMES BEWGLASS, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A.

The above School receives, in addition to the Sons of Ministers, a limited number of the Sons of Laymen, who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a Sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, and are prepared for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

The School will REOPEN, after the Midsummer Vacation, on FRIDAY, 4th of August, 1871.

Application for the admission of Pupils to be addressed to the Principal.

HIGHBURY HOUSE SCHOOL, St. LEONARD'S-ON-SEA.

Upper, Middle, and Preparatory Departments.

Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, and thorough English.

Kinder-Garten and Pestalozzian Classes for Little Boys.

The comfort and health of delicate boys especially studied.

A liberal table and watchful care.

Head Master—Rev. W. WOODING, B.A.

For Prospectus apply to Mrs. Duff, Highbury House, St. Leonard's.

School duties will be resumed August 3.

CONTINENTAL EDUCATION.—42, Kensington-gardens-square, W. The Misses SHEDLOCK (diplomées), assisted by resident French and German Governesses, and experienced Professors, RECEIVE a limited number of BOARDERS, to whom they offer all the comforts of home and a complete education on the Continental systems. Reference, Rev. J. Shedlock, M.A., 7, Blomfield-street, E.C.

VICTORIA VILLA, FINCHLEY, N.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, Conducted Mrs. WASHINGTON WILKS. The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education, with the French and German Languages; also Piano, Singing, and Drawing taught by competent Masters.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC. — Professor Pepper's "Trip to the Western Highlands of Ireland": grand Scenery and Irish Songs by Miss Barth.—Engagement of George Buckland, Esq., and Great Revival of Henry Russell's Songs, under his personal kind superintendence, with grand Scenic and Optical Effects.—"PARIS, as it Was and Is": illustrated with a beautiful series of Pictures of the Public Buildings and Streets; by J. L. King, Esq.—Re-engagement of E. D. Davies, the Premier Ventriloquist.—The Ghost and other entertainments as usual.—Admission, One Shilling. Open from 12 to 5 and 7 to 10.

THE AUTUMN.—LADIES' BOOTS for Country Wear.—Kid, Double Soles, Elastic or Button, 16s. 6d.; Levant Morocco Cork Soles to resist damp, 21s.; Soft House Boots, 5s. 6d.; Illustrated Catalogues Post-free, with notice of convenient arrangements for Country Residents.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-street, W.

QUININE WINE—as supplied to the Sick and Wounded.—The many and expensive forms in which this well-known medicine is administered, too often preclude its adoption as a general tonic. The success which has attended "Waters' Quinine Wine" arises from its careful preparation by the manufacturer. Each wineglassfull contains sufficient Quinine to make it an excellent restorative to the weak. It behoves the public to see that they have Waters' Quinine Wine, for the result of Chancery proceedings, a short time since, elicited the fact that one unprincipled imitator did not use Quinine in the manufacture of his wine. All Grocers sell Waters' Quinine Wine at 30s. per dozen.

WATERS and WILLIAMS, Original Makers, Worcester House, 34, Eastcheap, London. Agents—E. Lewis and Co., Worcester.

ISSUE of 20,000 SHARES of £10 each, being the capital of the LISBON STEAM TRAMWAYS COMPANY (Limited). Incorporated under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of every shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares. Share capital, £200,000, in 20,000 shares of £10 each. Deposit on application, £1 per share, and upon allotment £2 per share; the balance payable as follows:—£2 on 1st September, 1871; £2 on 1st November, 1871; £3 on 1st January, 1872. With option to subscribers of paying the whole amount of the shares on allotment, in which case interest, as referred to herein, will accrue from the date of payment thereof.

DIRECTORS.

His Excellency Field-Marshal the Duke of SALDANHA (Envoy Extraordinary from the Government of Portugal), London, Chairman.
JOHN CHAPMAN, Esq. (Chairman of the Great Southern of India Railway Company), London, Deputy Chairman.
Lord Henry G. Lennox, M.P. (Director of the National Bank), London.
Charles J. Appleby, Esq. (Deputy-Chairman of the Buenos Ayres National Tramways Company, Limited), London.
William Dent, Esq. (Chairman of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway), London.
Captain C. E. Mangles (Chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company), London.
Francis Tothill, Esq. (Director of the Monmouthshire Railway Company), London.

COMMITTEE in LISBON.

His Excellency Count D'Azinhaga, Lisbon.
His Excellency Don Francisco D'Assis D'Almeida, Lisbon.
Engineer—Frederick H. Trevethick, Esq., C.E., 6, Westminster Chambers, S.W., London.
Bankers—The Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-street, E.C., London; the Bank of Portugal, Lisbon; the Bank of Portugal, Oporto.
Brokers—Messrs. J. and A. Scrimgeour, 18, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
Solicitor—Charles Morgan, Esq., 15, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C.
Secretary—Laurence Keith, Esq.
Offices—8, Great Winchester-street Buildings, E.C., London.

This Company has been established, under the immediate patronage of the King of Portugal, with a view of giving to the important city of Lisbon, the capital of the kingdom of Portugal, the advantages of communication by means of steam tramways on the public roads, with the important districts of Cintra and Torres Vedras.

With this view, arrangements have been made for the acquisition by this company of the concession—confirmed by Royal Decree of His Majesty the King of Portugal—granted to His Excellency Field-Marshal the Duke of Saldanha for 90 years, for the important lines of steam tramways from Lisbon to Torres Vedras, by way of Lumiar, Charneca, Loures, Lousao, Malveira, Gradit, St. Suero, and Tracifal; also from Cascaes to Cintra, by way of Bujarda, Alcabideque, and St. Pedro, and thence to Pero Pinheiro, and for the further acquisition of the Line from Lisbon to Cascaes, by way of Belem, Paço d'Arcos, and Oeiras, the necessary authorisation for which has been obtained by the Duke of Saldanha, the official concessions being in course of preparation, the whole being marked in red on the plan accompanying prospectus.

The city of Lisbon, which contains a population of 300,000 inhabitants, is the centre of the extensive trade of Portugal.

The great residential suburb of Lisbon is Cintra, the marvellous beauty of which is so well known as to require scarcely any further reference. It is the resort of thousands of persons, at all seasons of the year, and especially during the summer months is thronged by persons anxious to exchange the intense heat and closeness of the capital for its delightful atmosphere and mountain views. Most of the Portuguese nobility and Lisbon merchants have their seats here, and the traffic to and from Lisbon is enormous.

Between Pero Pinheiro and Cintra, and then to Lisbon, a great traffic exists in connection with the well-known marble quarries and works at the former town.

In addition to a very remunerative passenger traffic between Torres Vedras and Lisbon, great quantities of goods and produce will be carried on this portion of the Tramway, and the low rates which this company will be enabled to accept for transport of goods, as compared with the charges hitherto paid by merchants—being estimated at fully 50 per cent. less than heretofore—will doubtless cause a great increase in the traffic, which is already of a very important character.

The length of these lines is as follows:—

1st Section.—Lisbon to Lumiar and sidings is about		6 miles.
Lumiar to Torres Vedras	„	29 miles.
2d Section.—Lisbon to Cascaes, about ...	...	17 miles.
Cascaes to Cintra, about ...	...	9 miles.
Cintra to Pero Pinheiro, about ...		7 miles.

Being a total of about 68 English miles.

The system of tramways adopted by this company is that known as the Larmanjat system, which is an important improvement upon the mode of constructing tramways hitherto adopted, the chief feature being the great facility it affords for travelling on roads of irregular formation, as are those of Portugal, at a speed hitherto unattainable, engines constructed on this system being able to ascend and descend steep gradients, capable of being worked on any ordinary public road, and travel at a speed of from 12 to 15 miles per hour.

This system of tramways is protected by letters patent granted by the Portuguese Government, and this company has acquired the necessary license to work such patent upon the lines now about to be constructed.

A contract has been entered into with Messrs. Edwin Clark, Punchard, and Co., of London, for the construction of the lines, erection of stations, and a complete equipment of rolling stock, consisting of

26 Locomotive Engines	80 Goods Waggons
75 Railway Carriages	6 Baggage Cars

for the sum of £309,810, payable as to £190,000 in cash, and the balance in cash or debentures, at the option of the company. This sum includes the acquisition of the concessions and the license for the patent rights, and also payments incidental to the formation of the company.

According to the terms of such contract the entire system is to be completed and in full working order by the 31st December, 1872, during which period the contractors have agreed to pay interest upon the paid-up capital of the company at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly—the first payment of interest will take place on 1st January next. The portion of the line from Lisbon to Cintra will, however, be completed at a much earlier date.

The capital of the company consists of £200,000, in 20,000 shares of £10 each, now offered for public subscription, with power to issue £150,000 debentures; thus providing sufficient capital for the construction of the whole of the contemplated works.

From the estimates of the probable traffic of the tramways to be constructed by this company, founded on returns from the municipal authorities, furnished by His Excellency the Duke of Saldanha, there can be no doubt that the traffic will be unusually large, as these lines have three distinct sources of revenue available, namely, passengers, goods, and produce, each of which would suffice for a satisfactory return on the capital, but which, combined, afford every probability of dividends of an unusually remunerative character.

This result will be further greatly facilitated by the very small cost of construction, which, including the whole of the rolling-stock, acquisition of concessions, &c., is about £4,500 per mile, a result hitherto unexampled; the cost of the tramways of the existing companies, both in England and on the Continent, ranging from £7,000 to £10,000 per mile.

Tramway shares have proved to be a most desirable form of investment, as is evinced by the high premium on the shares of the various companies now established—in many instances reaching from 40 to 50 per cent. premium—and there is every ground for expecting a steady increase in the value of the shares of this company.

The Directors, in introducing this company to the notice of the public, consider it to be an undertaking of unusual promise, being formed under high auspices, and having secured a legitimate field for its operations.

The privilege of paying the shares in full on allotment is reserved to applicants, who will in such case be entitled to receive interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the full amount thereof, as before referred to.

Applications for shares must be made to the bankers, accompanied by a deposit of £1 per share on the forms enclosed in prospectus.

The Articles of Association, agreement with contractors, and copies of the official documents relating to the decrees and concessions, can be seen at the offices of the Solicitor of the Company, 15, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C., London.

Prospectuses and plans can be had on application at the offices of the Company, 8, Great Winchester-street Buildings, E.C., London; at the bankers of the Company, the Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-street, E.C., London; and at the brokers, Messrs. J. and A. Scrimgeour, 18, Old Broad-street, E.C., London.

By order of the Directors,
SALDANHA, Chairman.
LAURENCE KEITH, Secretary.
No. 8, Great Winchester-street Buildings, London, E.C., July 7th, 1871.

Issue of 20,000 Shares of £10 each, being the Share Capital of the Lisbon Steam Tramways Compay (Limited).

Form of application (to be retained by the bankers).

To the Directors of the Lisbon Steam Tramway Company (Limited), London.

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your credit at the Union Bank of London the sum of £——, being £1 per share on —— shares of the Lisbon Steam Tramways Company (Limited), I request you to allot me that number of shares; and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the balance due thereon, according to the terms of the prospectus, dated July 7th, 1871.

Name in full .....
Address .....
Profession (if any) .....
Date ——, 1871 .....
Signature .....

(Addition, to be filled up if the applicant wishes to pay up in full on allotment.)

I desire to avail myself of the privilege to pay up in full on allotment the above shares, in terms of prospectus.

Signature .....

ISSUE of 20,000 SHARES of £10 each of the LISBON STEAM TRAMWAYS COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that the LISTS of APPLICATION for the above will be CLOSED on Friday next, the 14th inst., for London, and on Saturday next, the 15th inst., for country applications.

(By order of the Board)
LAURENCE KEITH, Secretary.
No. 8, Great Winchester-street-buildings, London, E.C., 10th July, 1871.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

32, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.

Established 1847.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

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DANIEL PRATT, Esq., Chairman.
JOHN RUNTZ, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

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Bunnell, Peter, Esq.	Starling, Robt. B., Esq.
Burton, John R., Esq.	Trouncer, John Hy., Esq., M.D. Lond.
Groser, William, Esq.	Wills, Fred., jun., Esq.
Howat, John B., Esq.	

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Watson and Sons.

PHYSICIAN.—E. Headlam Greenhow, M.D., F.R.S.

SURGEON.—John Mann, Esq.

ACTUARY AND ACCOUNTANT.—Josiah Martin, Esq., F.I.A.

POLICIES PAYABLE IN LIFETIME at any age determined by the proposer when the assurance is effected.

NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.—Assurers may take out policies on a plan which makes forfeiture impossible.

PROFITS belong to the members, and are apportioned every three years, and are paid in cash to those members who elect so to receive them.

POLICIES are not disputed except in cases of fraud.

FREE POLICIES for equitable amounts, with participation in future profits, without further payment, will be granted to members who, after three years, are unable to continue their premiums; or, if preferred, the cash value will be paid on surrender of the policy.

SAFETY the greatest consideration. The books of the Company open to the inspection of members. Assurers have therefore the means of satisfying themselves as to the stability of the office.

A NEW TABLE has been prepared suitable to borrowers from Building Societies.

The last Report and Balance Sheet can be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to

ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

Money Advanced on Freehold and other good Securities.

MR. COOKE BAINES, SURVEYOR and VALUER, PREPARES and NEGOTIATES COMPENSATION CLAIMS for Property Compulsorily taken for Railways and other Improvements, and also Values property for every purpose.—26, Finsbury-place, Moorgate-street, E.C.

LONDON.—SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 37, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, W.C. Beds, from 1s. 6d. Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. 3d.

See Testimonials, of which there are a thousand in the Visitors' Book.

"We are more than satisfied; we are truly delighted to find in London so quiet and comfortable a domicile. We shall certainly highly recommend Shirley's to all our friends."—J. ROBERTS, Bourne.

"As on all previous visits, I can testify that this is the most comfortable home I find when away from home."—W. B HARVEY, Frome.

"After visiting various places in England, I have come to consider Shirley's (in view of its combining the greatest comfort and respectability, with the most moderate charges) as the Temperance Hotel *par excellence*."—J. K. KARCHER, Toronto, C.W.

FRANCIS MORTON & Co.
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LIVERPOOL.
IRON CHURCHES, CHAPELS, SCHOOLHOUSES, &c.,
On a much improved system.
The Architectural and Structural details under the special direction of the Company's Architect.
London Office—36, *PARLIAMENT ST., S.W.*

FINE FLAVOURED STRONG BEEF TEA at about 2½d. a pint.
ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of MEAT, requiring Baron Liebig, the Inventor's Signature, on every jar, being the only guarantee of genuineness.
Excellent economical stock for soups, sauces, &c.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS.
THE "WORCESTERSHIRE,"
Pronounced by Connoisseurs, "The only Good Sauce,"
Improves the appetite, and aids digestion.
Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour.
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS,
and see the Names of LEA & PERRINS on all bottles and labels.
Agents—CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and sold by all Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

COALS.—LOWEST SUMMER PRICES.—LEA and CO.'S PRICES.—Hetton or Lambton Wall's-end, by screw steamers and railway, 23s.; Hartlepool, 22s. best Wigan, 20s.; best Silkstone, 20s.; new Silkstone, 19s.; Clay-cross, 20s. and 17s.; Primrose, 19s.; Barnsley, 17s; best Derby, 17s.; Kitchen, 16s.; Cobbles, 15s.; Hartley, 16s.; Nuts, 14s.; Tanfield Moor, 19s.; small, 11s. Coke, 14s. per 12 sacks. Net cash. Delivered thoroughly screened. Depôts, Highbury and Highgate, N.; Kingsland, E.; Beaavoir Wharf, Kingsland-road; Great Northern Railway Stations, King's-cross and Holloway; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park-basin. No Agents.

COAL.—GEORGE J. COCKERELL and COMPANY, Established 1833.—Best Coals only.—Cash, 23s. G. J. C. and Co. sell no other than the best Wallsend Coals, which they believe to be the cleanest, the most durable, and the cheapest in the end for all domestic purposes. Vendors to Her Majesty, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.—13, Cornhill; Eaton Wharf, Pimlico (office next to the Grosvenor Hotel); Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; Sunderland Wharf, Peckham; Durham Wharf, Wandsworth (office, 108, High-street); High-level Station, Crystal Palace.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.—The best, safest, and most certain Family Medicine that has yet been discovered. Being composed of nothing but the purest vegetable ingredients, they are suitable for either sex. They are equally valuable for curing and preventing disease. Sold by all Chemists and other Dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS,
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